



FIVE ESTUARIES OFFSHORE WIND FARM ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

VOLUME 10, REPORT 9: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT - APPENDIX 4: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY SURVEY REPORT

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AIR PHOTO SERVICES

Archaeology • Research • Law • Environment • Planning

North Falls

Offshore Windfarm

Onshore Project Components

Scoping Report:

Assessment of Aerial Imagery for Archaeology

Report: APS 221 05 02

September 2021

NORTH FALLS OFFSHORE WINDFARM
ONSHORE PROJECT COMPONENTS
Assessment of Aerial Imagery for Archaeology

Client	Royal Haskoning DHV on behalf of North Falls Offshore Windfarm Limited (NFOW)
Client Project Reference	PB9244
Local Authority	Tendring District Council
Air Photo Services Document	221 05 01 - 01
Air Photo Services Project Number	221 05 01
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Co-ordinates	620855,218000

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Table of Contents

Summary

1. Introduction, aims and objectives	1
2. Sources of data	4
3. Interpretation and mapping summary	11
4. Environment and known heritage assets	12
5. Results	19
6. Aerial photograph and LiDAR survey conclusion	39
7. Map regression analysis	40
8. Map Regression Conclusion.....	51
9. Appendix Airborne remote sensing data sources, processing, interpretation, mapping methodology and limitations	63
10. Bibliography	75
11. Acknowledgements	76

Figures

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Historic England aerial photographic coverage
Figure 3	Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) coverage
Figure 4	Essex Council aerial photographic coverage
Figure 5	DEFRA vertical aerial photograph coverage
Figure 6	Environment Agency (EA) LiDAR data coverage
Figure 7	Soils
Figure 8	Geology
Figure 9	Index to the archaeology mapbook, sheets 9.1 – 9.6
Figure 10	Chapman and André’s map of the county of Essex (1777) digitally redrawn by Andrew MacNair, 2015
Figure 11	Great Holland parish Tithe map (1839)
Figure 12	Little Clacton parish Tithe map (1840)
Figure 13	Index to the Ordnance Survey (OS) mapbook, sheets 13.1 – 13.11

Tables

Table 1	Summary of sites within the Landfall search area
Table 2	Sites identified within the site from aerial photographs, satellite imagery and visualised LiDAR data
Table 3	LiDAR tiles processed

Glossary of abbreviations

APS	Air Photo Services Ltd
ArcGIS	Artificial Intelligence Geographic Information System
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CRS	Coordinate Reference System
CSV	Comma Separated Value file
CUCAP	Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DSM	Digital Surface Model
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DXF	Drawing Exchange Format
EA	Environment Agency
EPSG	European Petroleum Survey Group
GIS	Geographic Information System
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
ERO	Essex Records Office
LiDAR	Light Detection And Ranging
NA	The National Archives
NFOW	North Falls Offshore Windfarm Ltd
NGR	National Grid Reference
NLP	National LiDAR Programme
NMP	(Historic England) National Mapping Programme
OS	Ordnance Survey
MonUID	EHHER site reference
QGIS	Quantum Geographic Information System
RVT	Relief Visualisation Toolbox
SLRM	Simple Local Relief Model
WWII	World War Two (1939 – 1945)

Summary

- S1. Air Photo Services Ltd (APS) was commissioned to undertake an assessment of airborne remote sensing and satellite imagery data alongside historic map regression analysis, as a scoping procedure for the Onshore Scoping Area (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') for the North Falls Offshore Wind Farm.
- S2. The site lies to the east of the Essex coast between Clacton-on-Sea and Frinton-on-Sea and is shown on **Figure 1**.
- S3. This report represents the work undertaken by APS between May and July 2021.
- S4. The object of this assessment was to provide information on the location and nature of buried and upstanding archaeological features which are visible on historic aerial photographs, modern aerial and satellite imagery and visualised Airborne Laser Scan (ALS) which is also known as Light Detection And Ranging (LiDAR) data to assess the topographic and micro topographic features within the Site.
- S5. Aerial photographs and LiDAR survey data gathered between the 1940s and the present time show a former landscape of buried eroded funerary, settlement, access and agricultural features which are mainly visible on the lighter soils over gravel substrates. Features dating to the prehistoric, medieval, Post Medieval and modern periods have been identified and mapped. Some of these features have been previously identified by the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) and Essex National Mapping Programme (ENMP) survey.
- S6. The assessment identified 19 areas of archaeological interest which are detailed below in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of sites within the Landfall search area

APS_Site	Asset type	Condition on last recorded data source	Period	EHER MonUID
APS_01	Pits, possibly minefield	Levelled, grassmark	WWII	MEX49906
APS_02	Field system	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval	MEX10602 MEX1031371
APS_03	Anti-Aircraft defence site	Former structure, now levelled, crop and grassmark	WWII	MEX1031358
APS_04	Field system	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval	
APS_05	Field System, settlement features (enclosures) and ring ditches	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric – Post Medieval	MEX10628 MEX1031371
APS_06	Round barrow	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric	MEX10628
APS_07	Pit	Levelled, cropmark	Unknown, possible prehistoric (Bronze Age)	MEX10628

APS_Site	Asset type	Condition on last recorded data source	Period	EHHER MonUID
APS_08	Square Enclosure	Levelled, cropmark	Medieval	MEX1031368
APS_09	Field System, trackway, boundaries	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric/unknown overlain by Post Medieval fields	MEX10655 MEX10609
APS_10	Field System, track	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval/Modern	MEX1031361
APS_11	Field System	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval	MEX10636 MEX1031368
APS_12	Round barrow	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric	MEX10636
APS_13	Ring ditch, likely round barrow	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)	MEX10636

APS_Site	Asset type	Condition on last recorded data source	Period	EHHER MonUID
APS_14	Field system, square enclosure	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval	MEX13203
APS_15	Field system	Residual earthwork via LiDAR data	Post Medieval	
APS_16	Ditches, possible buried settlement	Levelled, cropmark	Medieval/Modern	MEX10618
APS_17	Round barrow	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)	MEX10618
APS_18	Field system	Residual earthwork <i>via</i> LiDAR data	Medieval/Modern	
APS_19	Ring ditch	Levelled, cropmark	Possible prehistoric (Bronze Age)	

S7. Map regression analysis shows that the landscape within the site is one of established smaller rural fields, and in the coastal hinterland has been under arable cultivation, with drained land and marshes flanking the coast and Holland Brook. The small hamlets, farms and settlements have been stably present, and the settlements at

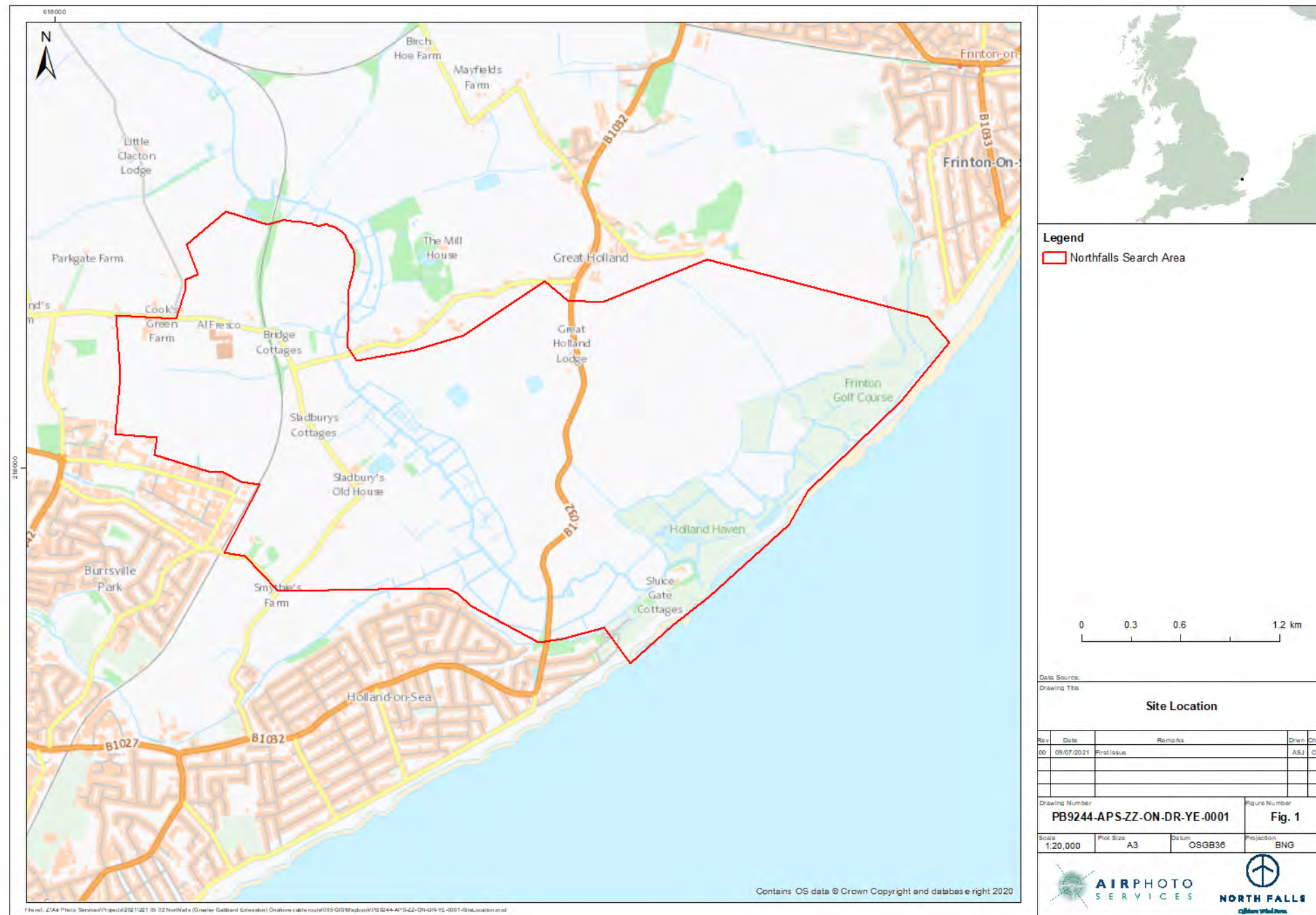
Bursville Park and Holland-on-Sea to the south of the area have developed since the 1960s.

- S8. After 1967, the landscape began to open-up with the removal of large areas of Post Medieval field boundaries which changed the rural environment that had been established following land enclosure, making the way for modern mechanised agricultural cultivation methods.
- S9. The later coloured Ordnance Survey (OS) maps indicate the hydrological features graphically, showing the drainage and character of this coastal hinterland area.

1. Introduction, aims and objectives

- 1.1. Air Photo Services Ltd (APS) was commissioned to undertake an assessment of airborne remote sensing and satellite imagery data alongside historic map regression analysis, as a scoping procedure for the Onshore Scoping Area (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') for the North Falls Offshore Wind Farm.
- 1.2. The Site lies to the east of the Essex coast between Clacton-on-Sea and Frinton-on-Sea and is shown on **Figure 1**.
- 1.3. This scoping report represents the work undertaken by APS between May and July 2021.
- 1.4. The object of this assessment was to provide information on the location and nature of buried and upstanding archaeological features which are visible on historic aerial photographs, modern aerial and satellite imagery and visualised Airborne Laser Scan (ALS) which is also known as Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data to assess the topographic and micro topographic features within the Site.

Figure 1 Site location



Aims and objectives

- 1.5. The aim of this scoping report was to provide information on the location and nature of buried and upstanding archaeological features visible on historic aerial photographs, modern aerial and satellite imagery and visualised LiDAR data to assess the buried, topographic and micro topographic features within the Site.
- 1.6. The analysis aimed to assess the present level of preservation of the buried historic landscape in the study area. This was assessed in respect of the considerable landscape change wrought by intense arable farming over much of the Site to the west of the coast.
- 1.7. The objective of this report is to identify the potential for heritage asset presence and preservation through the assessment of aerial imagery, LiDAR data and map regression analysis.

2. Sources of data

2.1. The **Appendix** to this report details:

- The data sources which were consulted, and their metadata as appropriate;
- Methodologies employed; and
- Conclusions drawn from the data acquisition and processing.

2.2. In summary, the assessment systematically examined the following sources of data:

- Historic and modern aerial photographs *via* online sources;
- Satellite imagery *via* online sources;
- Specialist oblique, military oblique and vertical aerial photographs held at the Historic England Archive in Swindon, under enquiry number 128957, the locations of which are shown on **Figure 2**;
- Online search of the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) database at <https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/map/> which generates a Comma Separated Value file (CSV) file showing the locations of vertical and oblique aerial photographic surveys and site targets which are shown on **Figure 3**. This collection remains in long term closure during its digitisation in Cambridge and it is not possible to see any of the actual images at the time of writing. However, these images have been examined by the Essex National Mapping Programme (NMP) Tending Extension project;
- Oblique aerial photographs taken during the course of specialist surveys by Helen Saunders at Essex Council, which were provided digitally as high quality scans. The locations of these obliques are shown on **Figure 4**;
- Search data as Shape (SHP) and Portable Document Format (PDF) files from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER);
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) georeferenced digital aerial imagery data were consulted, and the location of this aerial imagery layer is shown on **Figure 5**;

- The Essex National Mapping Programme (NMP) was used as baseline data (Ingle and Saunders 2003), and covers the whole of the Site. This project was an early NMP, begun in 1993, and interpretation continued to 2017 with the Tending Enhancement add-on to the original data;
- Environment Agency (EA) and National LiDAR Programme (NLP) LiDAR data were available as shown at **Figure 6**, and were captured in 1999 (2m resolution), and then at 1m resolution in 2010, 2016, 2017, 2018 (NLP) and 2020;
- Enclosure Maps were not available for consultation in the Essex Records Office (ERO) during the timescale of this assessment.
- The Little Clacton Tithe map was made available as an exception to current large document availability rules, by the Essex Records Office, and was consulted alongside large scale vertical aerial photographs taken in 1945, at the ERO;
- The Great Holland Tithe map will be added to the records in due course to complete the map regression; and
- Envirocheck digital Historical Map reports.

Figure 2 Historic England aerial photograph coverage

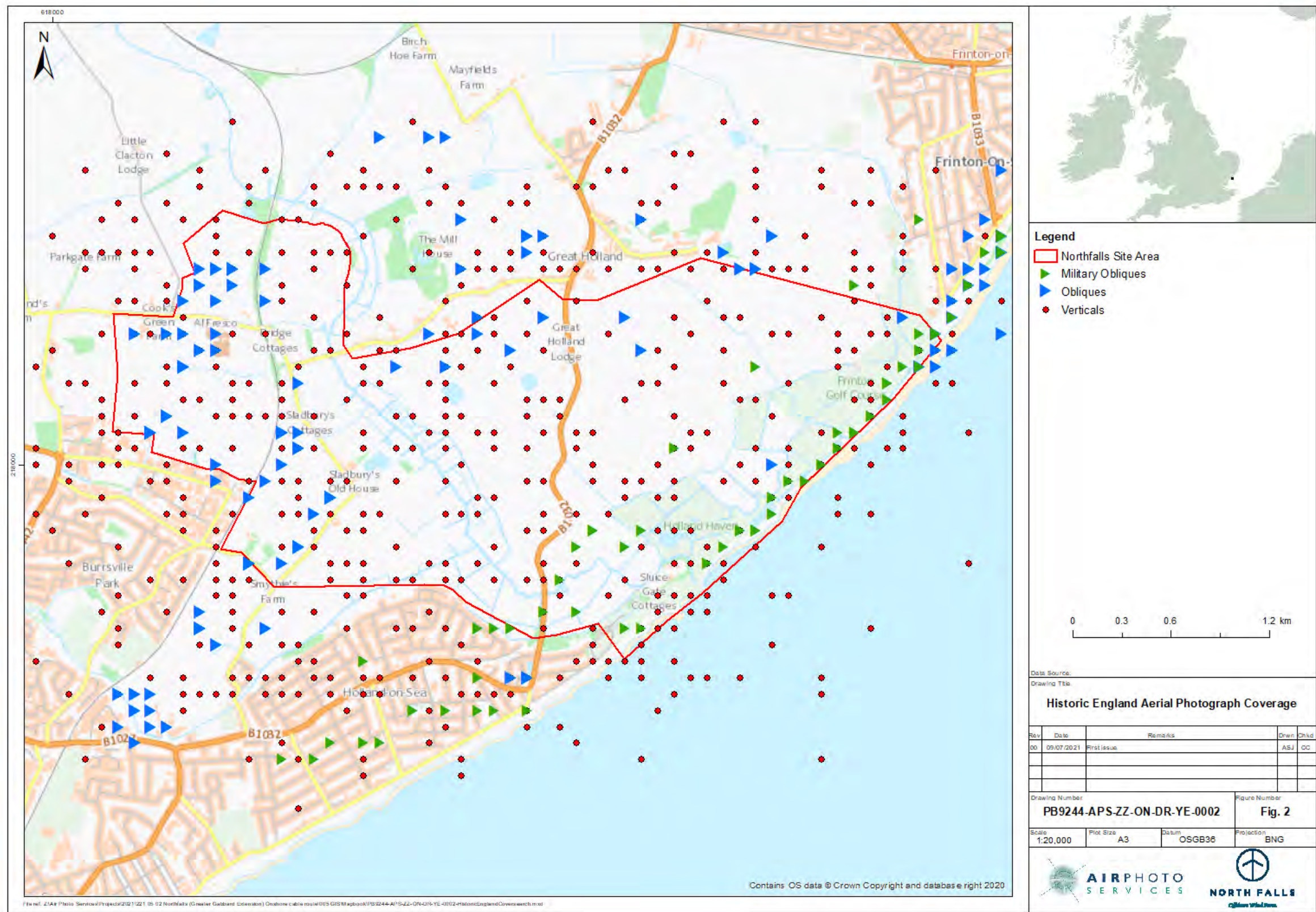


Figure 3 Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) coverage

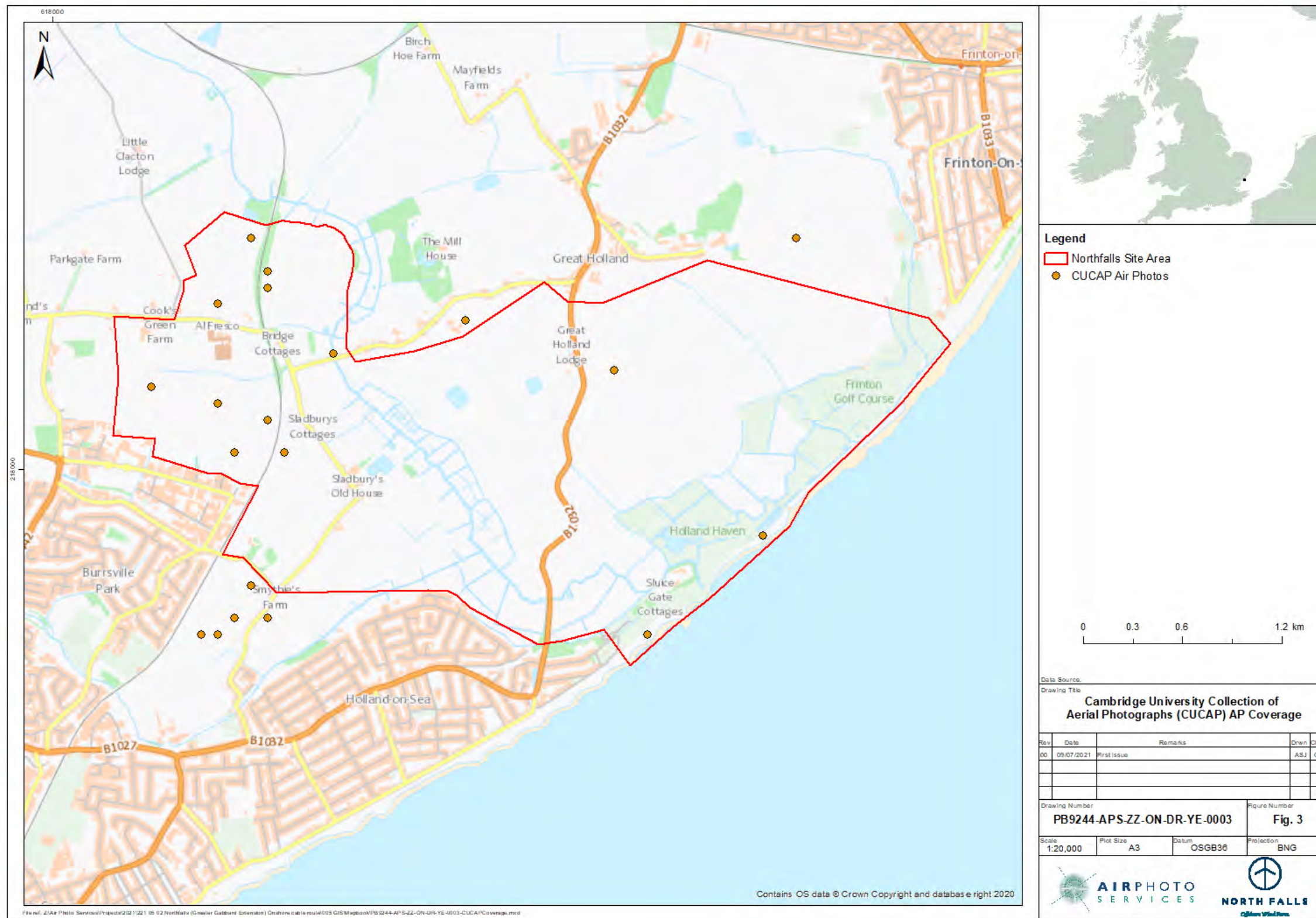


Figure 4 Essex Council aerial photographic coverage

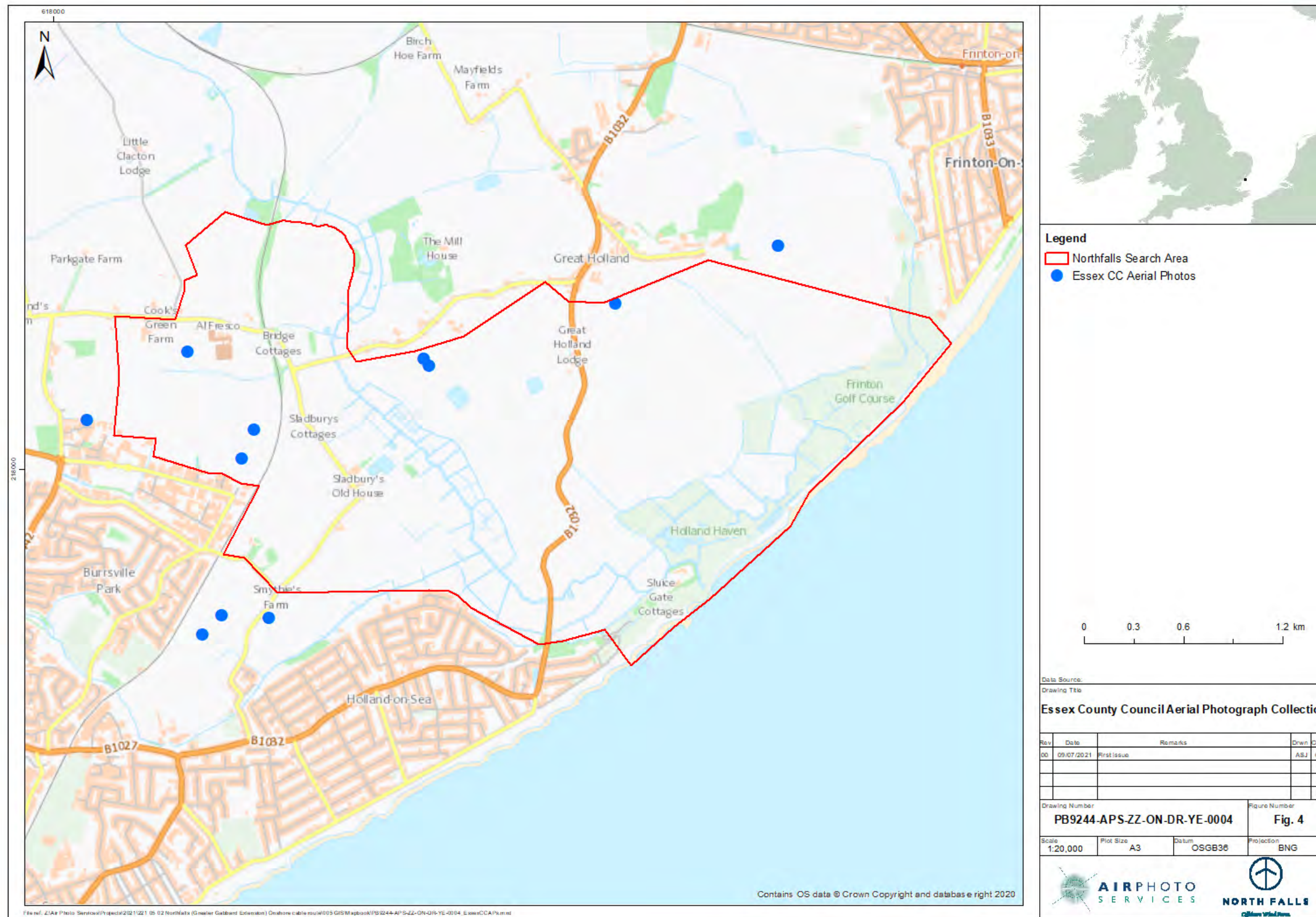


Figure 5 DEFRA vertical aerial photograph coverage

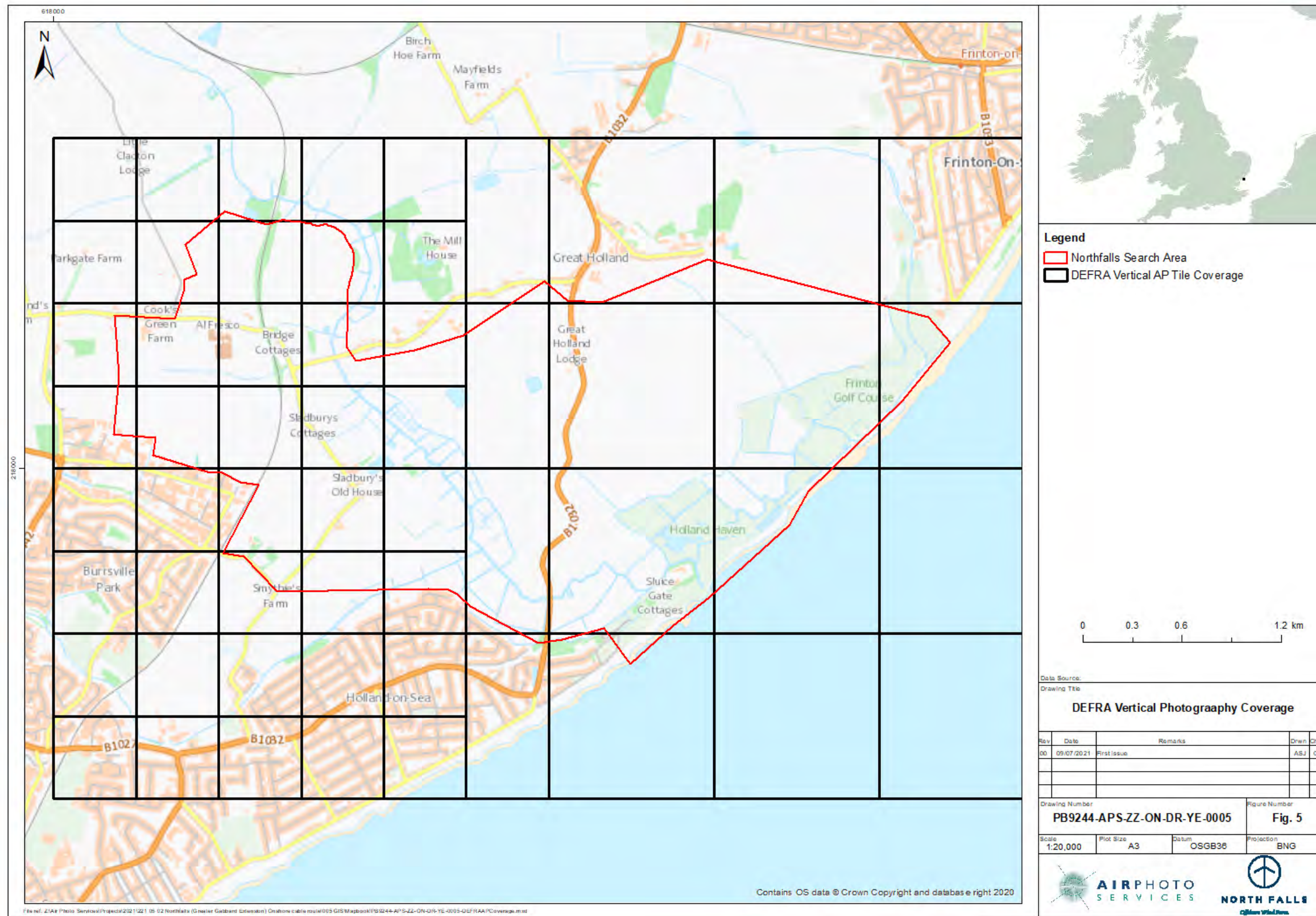
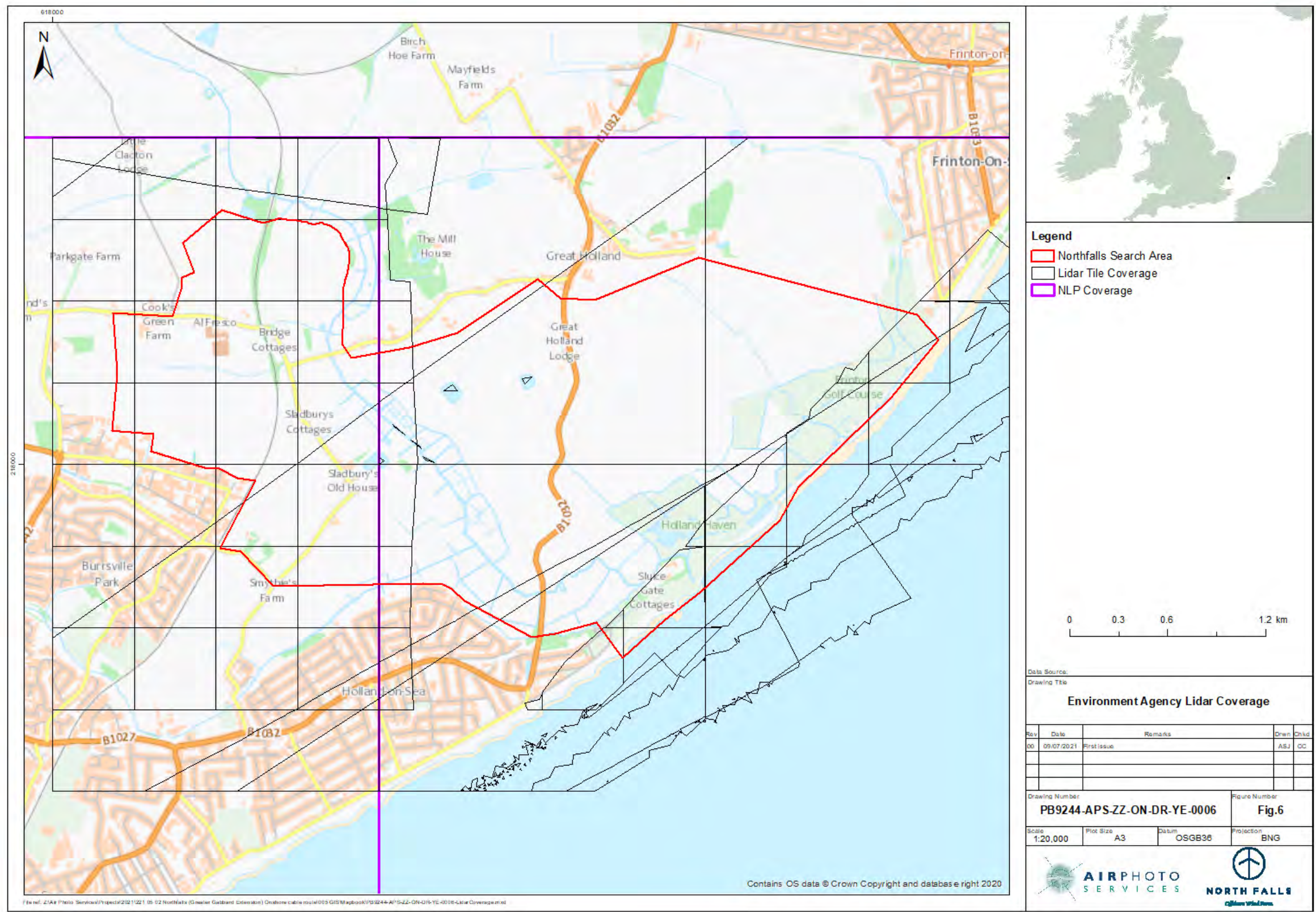


Figure 6 Environment Agency LiDAR data coverage



3. Interpretation and mapping summary

- 3.1. All photos, satellite images and LiDAR data visualisations were interpreted and mapped at a level compatible with a 1:2500 scale base map.
- 3.2. Aerial photographs were closely examined by eye and under 1.5x and 3x magnification and interpreted with the aid of a mirror stereoscope where appropriate, or in detail on screen when consulted as digital files.
- 3.3. Aerial photographs were digitally rectified to an OS base map using the QGIS rectification tool. This was done to remove perspective distortion and ensure correct rectification of aerial photographs to the OS map (Scollar 2002 and 2014). Images from Google Earth were also interpreted and rectified to OS map bases and used in accordance with observations made by Scollar and Palmer, 2008.
- 3.4. In all transformations prepared for this assessment the mean mismatches were less than $\pm 2.5\text{m}$. The rectified files were set as background layers in QGIS where features were interpreted and drawn over the rectified photographs.
- 3.5. The Essex NMP data were taken into careful consideration, used as baseline data and updated where appropriate from newer data sources.
- 3.6. Layers from the final drawing have been used to prepare the illustration for this report and are provided digitally for import to a Geographic Information System, in ESRI Shapefile format. The details of the sources, processing and content of the Shapefiles is detailed in the **Appendix** to this report.
- 3.7. LiDAR data were downloaded, visualised and imported to QGIS and ArcGIS for interpretation and mapping.
- 3.8. Methods of acquisition, processing, transcription and interpretation are detailed in the **Appendix** to this report at **Section 13**, alongside a discussion of the limitation of each survey technique for archaeological discovery and mapping.

4. Environment and known heritage assets

4.1. The nature of the environment has a complex effect on both the preservation and visibility of both buried and upstanding features from the air. Many factors combine to influence very marked seasonal and temporal limitations to visibility of cropmarks¹ soil marks² and earthworks³. Land use, agricultural regimes, weather, geology and soil types are all major contributing factors to the visibility of heritage assets from airborne and satellite-derived sources.

Topography and Land Use

4.2. The Site lies within a hinterland to the North Sea coast between Great Clacton, Great Holland and Frinton-on-Sea. This very gently undulating land rises from sea level to between 5 and 20m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to the west of the coast.

4.3. In the east near the coast the area is partially drained reclaimed land, with a pumping station, wildlife sanctuaries, coastal leisure areas and golf facilities between Holland Gap, Sandy Point, Chevaux de Frise Point, Holland Haven Country Park and Holland Haven. The coast is subject to erosion, and at times flooding, from the sea, and was defended particularly during WWII against potential maritime and airborne invasion forces.

4.4. To the west of the coast, the land is predominately laid to arable use and drains into Holland Brook which traverses the centre of the area from Fen Bridge to Holland Bridge with isolated farms, nursery glasshouses and some small reservoirs near Lodge Farm and Sladbury's Old House. A local railway line traverses the western part of the area from Clacton to the northwest of Cooks Green and Dairy House.

¹ Where crops grow differentially over buried features such as ditches banks and walls and reveal the pattern of past sites and landscape in the colour and density of their growth.

² Differently coloured and toned soil which is part of buried features which are being directly brought to the surface by ploughing or erosion and are visible in contrast to the surrounding soil.

³ Upstanding ditched and embanked features which show from the air *via* their shadows or *via* the differential topography revealed by visualised LiDAR data.

- 4.5. The area is served by small local access roads and the most major route, the modern B1032, runs northwards through the area from Holland-on-Sea to Great Holland.

Topography and Land Use Conclusion

- 4.6. The Study Area presents some optimal environments for early settlement on the slightly higher ground to the immediate west of the wildlife-rich coastal area.
- 4.7. The slightly higher ground is largely an optimum environment for the recording of buried features from the air, particularly as marks in crops following intensive use for cereal and other arable crop production. Both complex natural features and some detailed archaeological features are readily visible as marks in crops which reveal multi period settlement, agricultural, funerary and defensive land use dating from earlier prehistoric to modern periods.

Soils

- 4.8. The soils and substrates are reasonably well drained over areas of gravel deposits, are easily worked, and enjoy optimal access to watercourses.
- 4.9. The drift geologies **Figure 8** give rise to deep stoneless seasonally wet clayey soils over the coastal marine alluvium⁴, seasonally wet deep clay over tertiary clays and river alluvium⁵, and deep well drained loamy soils over glaciofluvial drift (gravel) areas⁶.
- 4.10. The soils are shown on **Figure 7**.

Geology

- 4.11. The drift deposits (Cranfield University 2021, British Geological Survey (BGS) 2021) comprise Marine Alluvium at the coast, River Alluvium to either side of Holland Brook, and tertiary clay, with areas of glacio-fluvial drift (gravel) over Eocene clay.
- 4.12. The extent, type and location of these deposits is shown on **Figure 8**.

⁴ WALLASEA 1 813f soil type

⁵ WINDSOR 712c soil type (marine) and FLADBURY 1 813b (river)

⁶ WIX 572b soil type

Geology and soils conclusion

- 4.13. The soils in the Study Area present a mixed group of substrates with some soils better draining than others. The well-drained loamy soils over gravels provide slightly higher and better drained areas among some less well drained and more marshy areas over marine and river alluvium. Marks in crops over eroded buried features and removed field boundaries have been recorded on the areas which lie over gravel and some parts of the tertiary clay.
- 4.14. In this area of Essex, the gravel substrate within parts of the Site are well drained, and crops respond readily to differences in the depth and consistency of the top and sub soils, over areas where buried ditched and embanked features are present. This effect also applies to anomalies in the consistency of the substrate. Aerial images in this region show widespread marks in crops over large areas of anomalies which are caused by these geological patterns and anomalies in the gravel in what was a periglacial area (Stephens 1990 Chapter 4). These patterns are particularly visible in some areas of the Site and are discernible from cropmarks caused by archaeological features which are more regular and obviously anthropogenic but can be confusing and somewhat challenging to differentiate from the overlying buried field systems, tracks, ditched enclosures and funerary features.

Figure 7 Soils

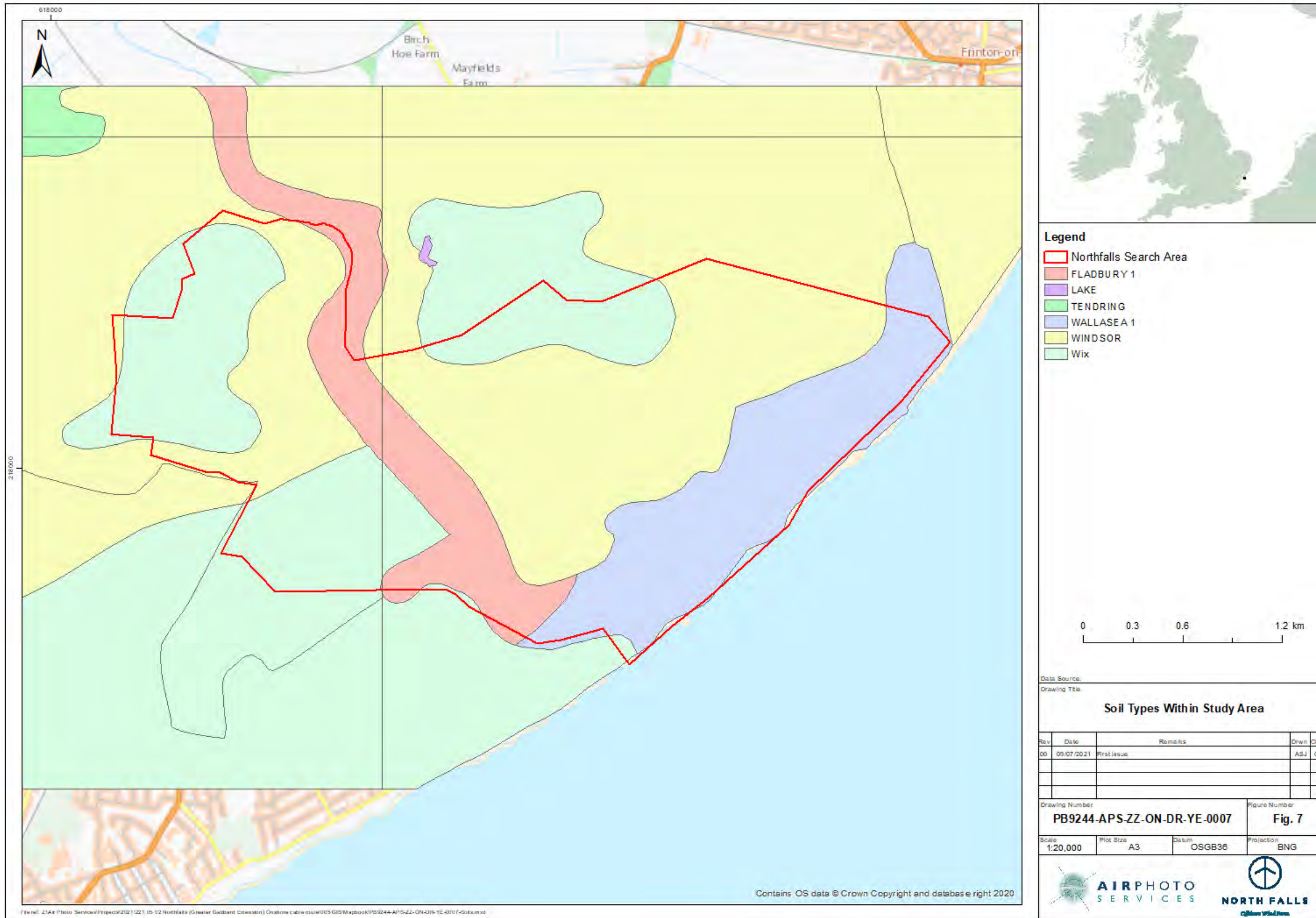
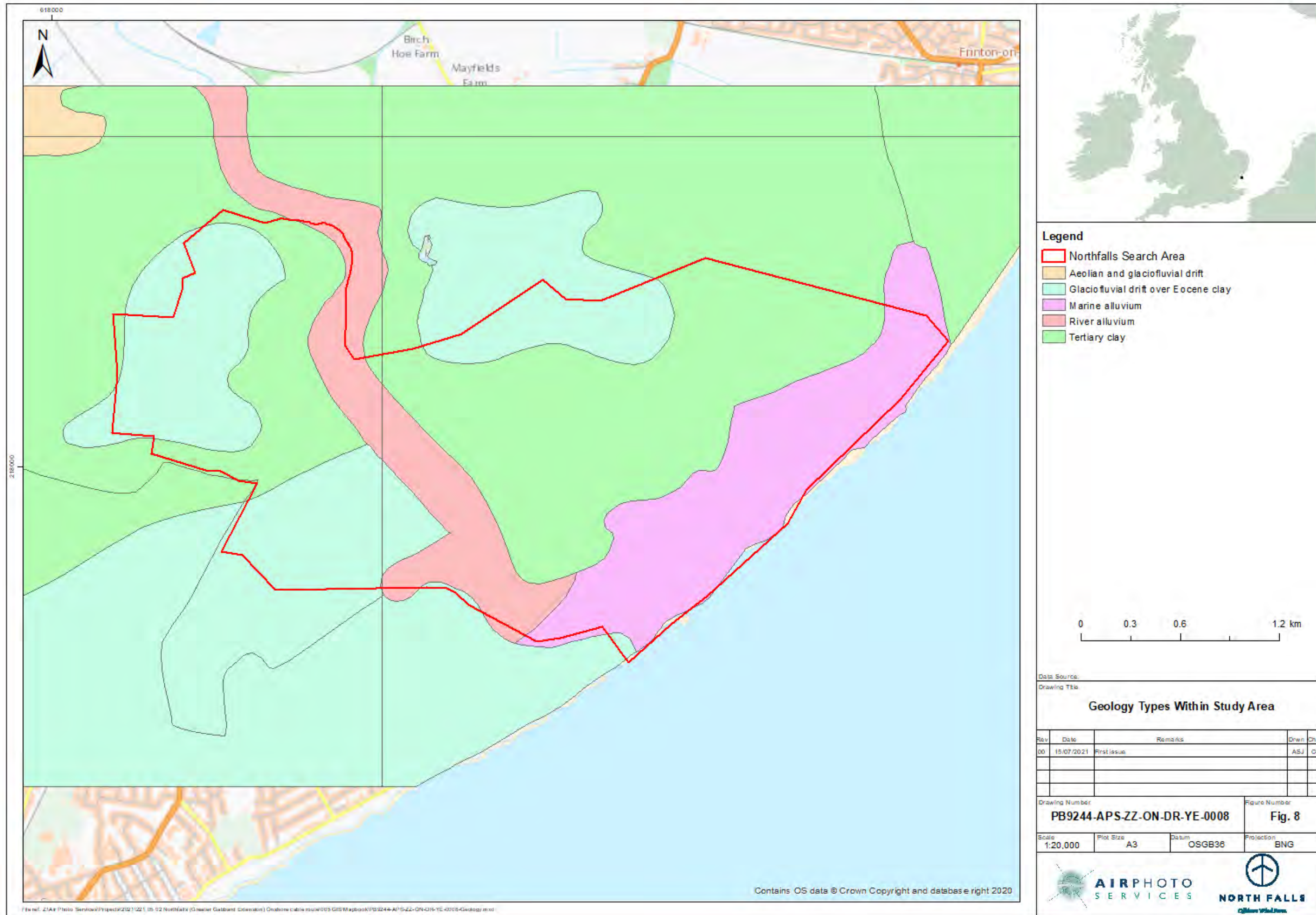


Figure 8 Geology



Previously recorded heritage assets

- 4.15. The EHER demonstrates that the Site contains known evidence for sites and landscapes which date from the earlier prehistoric through to modern periods. The historic landscape is characterised at the coast as pre 18th and 19th century drained and reclaimed land, with some areas of grazing salt marsh which sustain sheep farming.
- 4.16. Further areas of drained reclaimed land and areas with post-1950 boundary loss, with some relict elements, lie further inland among areas of bounded arable fields.
- 4.17. Arable areas show cropmarked remains of ring ditches which indicate likely Bronze Age funerary sites (round barrows) alongside ditched enclosures and tracks, such as those recorded around Cook's Green Farm (MEX101636), north of Bursville Park (MEX10628) and south of Dairy House Farm at MEX10655. These known sites have been recorded by the Essex NMP (Ingle and Saunders 2003) and the EHER, and represent the remains of a buried former landscape which likely dates from the Bronze and Iron Ages through to the Roman period, although some areas of cropmarks remain undated.
- 4.18. In later periods the expansion of more mechanised and widespread agriculture has led to the removal of post-enclosure field boundaries, particularly in the latter part of the 20th century.
- 4.19. The coast area and hinterland was robustly defended during the 19th and 20th centuries. It contains relict or previously observed and destroyed sites which include the site of a Martello tower (MEX100039273) which was built in 1810-12 and is now demolished, WWII defensive pillboxes, a minefield (MEX49906), and a former heavy anti-aircraft battery (MEX49905). A defensive 'Diver' site number K13 (MEX1031358), which was extant in the 1940s, is now visible only as parch marks on aerial photographs over the sites of the former Nissen huts and and-line gun platforms and their associated control huts.

Baseline heritage assets conclusion

- 4.20. Overall the HER demonstrates the range of archaeological resource in the area and has served as an important indication of the type of sites likely to be visible *via* airborne remote sensing data sources.

5. Results

5.1 The results from the interpretation and mapping are presented in **Table 2** and are illustrated by **Figures 9.1 – 9.6** which are indexed at **Figure 9**. The detailed sources and condition notes are recorded in the Shapefile which accompanies this report.

5.2 The fields in **Table2** comprise:

- APS Site Id;
- Stage 1 Id for information (this may be removed when all documents finalised);
- RHDHV Id (to be added);
- Figure number;
- Asset Type;
- Condition on last recorded data source;
- Period;
- EHER MonUID;
- NMP UID;
- Interpretation notes;
- Easting coordinates;
- Northing coordinates; and
- Six figure National Grid Reference (NGR).

Table 2: Sites identified within the site from aerial photographs, satellite imagery and visualised LiDAR data

APS_Site	RHDHV Id	Figure number	Asset type	Condition on last recorded data source	Period	EHER MonUID	NMP UID	Interpretation notes	Easting	Northing	NGR
APS_01	214	9.1	Pits, possibly minefield	Levelled, grassmark	WWII	MEX49906		Correspondence held at Essex Records Office details clearance of military defence works in this area, and what appears to be possible craters of exploded mines are visible on a 1946 photograph. These infilled pits which are visible as marks in grass are possibly filled craters following clearance	621250	217231	TM 212 172
APS_02	219 218	9.2	Field system	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval	MEX10602 MEX1031371	2973 16991	Series of former field boundaries visible as extant boundaries in the 1940s and later as cropmarked ditches on aerial photographs and residual earthworks on Environment Agency LiDAR data. Several boundaries mapped by the NMP have been remapped and expanded on from earlier aerial photographic sources	619813	217428	TM 198 174
APS_03	212 210	9.1	Anti-Aircraft defence site	Former structure, now levelled, crop and grassmark	WWII	MEX1031358 MEX1034360	16984	Site of former WWII Anti-Aircraft Diver Battery K13, associated military camp and Nissen huts, removed by 1953. Remains of one of two recorded Pillboxes were visible until 2012 on aerial photographs, satellite imagery and LiDAR data. NMP has previously recorded the location of the gun emplacements. These have been adjusted from rectified photographs and the control huts, roads, pillbox and Nissen huts have been added for reference as these are no longer present and their subsurface remains show only as marks in grass and/or crops	621288	217622	TM 212 176

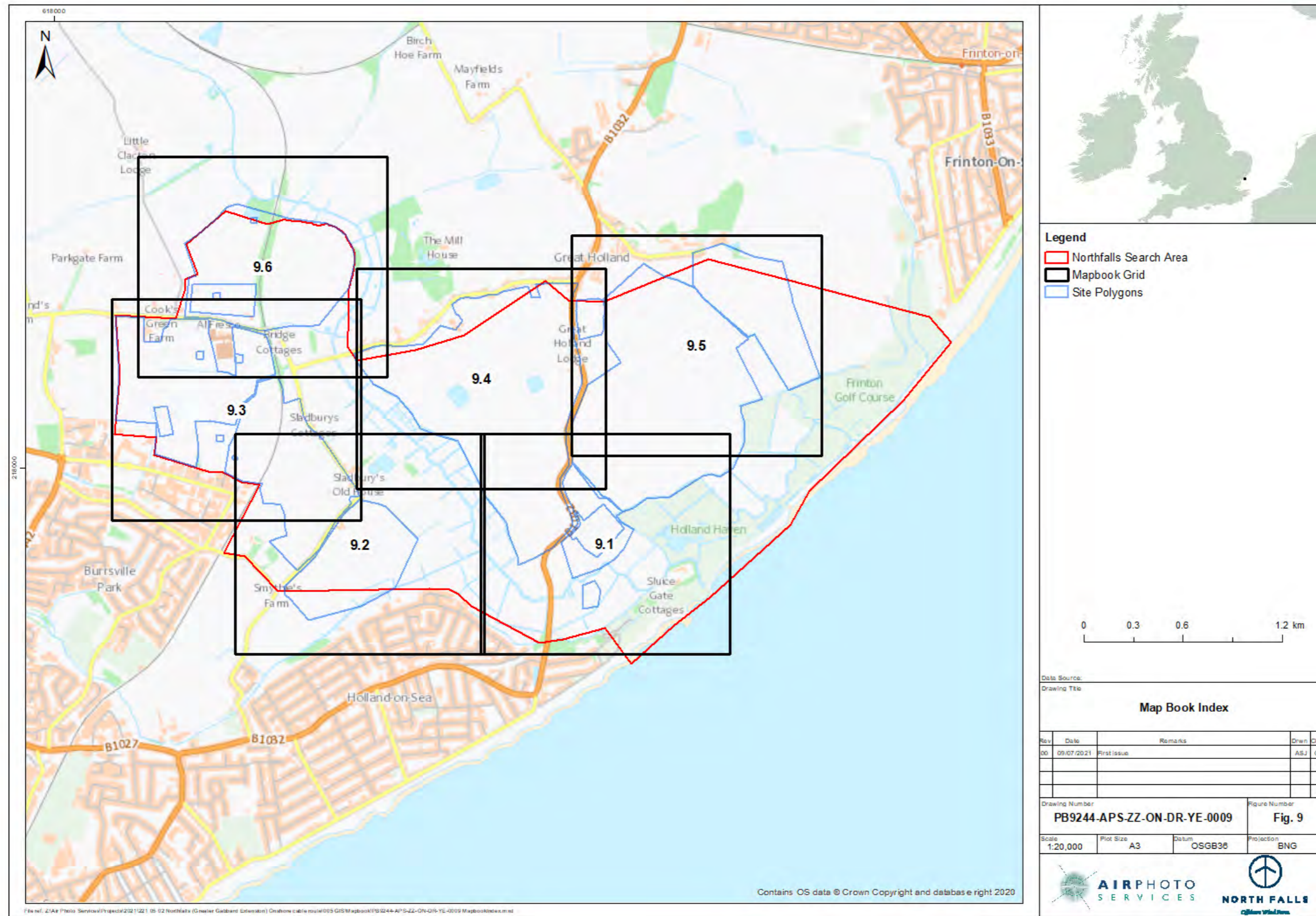
APS_04		9.1	Field system	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval			Area of Post Medieval field boundaries which are no longer extant. Visible as extant boundaries on 1940s and 50s aerial photographs and later as cropmarks from satellite imagery and residual earthworks from Environment Agency LiDAR data	621256	217641	TM 212 176
APS_05	217 218	9.2 9.3	Field System, settlement features (enclosures) and ring ditches	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric – Post Medieval	MEX10628 MEX1031371	2979 16991	Complex field system consisting of field boundaries, enclosures and ring ditches, visible on aerial photographs, satellite imagery and Environment Agency LiDAR. Area is heavily disturbed by geological cropmarks which may be masking archaeological features. There is also a large number of pits which remain unmapped as they may be natural. Areas of NMP have been remapped where possible for clarity and additions. Features which remain from the NMP could not be confirmed during reinterpretation	619425	217989	TM 194 179
APS_06	217	9.3	Round barrow	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric	MEX10628	2979	Ring ditch visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. NMP has been remapped for clarity.	619092	218062	TM 190 180
APS_07	217	9.3	Pit	Levelled, cropmark	Unknown, possible prehistoric (Bronze Age)	MEX10628	2979	EHER records a possible round barrow or ring ditch based on cropmark evidence. However earlier aerial photographic evidence shows an extant earthwork at a possible extractive pit or pond. The area is heavily disturbed by geological cropmarks which may be masking archaeological features edges. The feature has been remapped from earlier sources showing the extent of the earthwork prior to it being eroded and only visible as a cropmark	619004	218181	TM 190 181

APS_08	191	9.3	Square Enclosure	Levelled, cropmark	Medieval	MEX1031368	16989	Possible square enclosure and ditches visible on oblique aerial photographs and recorded by the NMP. This area shows underlying geological disturbance which causes sinuous natural cropmarks around the enclosure making interpretation less certain	618660	218285	TM 186 182
APS_09	193 122	9.1 9.4	Field System, trackway, boundaries	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric/unknown overlain by Post Medieval fields	MEX10655 MEX10609	2975 2983	Field System which overlies earlier boundaries, trackways and possible pit alignments visible as cropmarks and soilmarks on aerial photographs, satellite imagery and visible as residual earthwork banks in Environment Agency LiDAR data. The area is heavily disturbed by geological cropmarks which may be masking archaeological features. There are also a large number of pits which remain unmapped as they may be natural features	620694	218408	TM 206 184
APS_10	190	9.1 9.5	Field System, track	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval / Modern	MEX1031361	16985	Former field boundaries visible on aerial photographs and satellite imagery as cropmarks and residual earthwork banks on Environment Agency LiDAR data. Former track has been recorded as two parallel cropmarked ditches by the NMP. The trackway was extant until the 1950s, mapped by the OS as removed in 1967, and marked as an agricultural track on the 1973 OS map	621683	218450	TM 216 184
APS_11	215 191	9.3	Field System	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval	MEX10636 MEX1031368	2980, 16989	Post Medieval field system consisting of boundaries, trackways and enclosures which are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and Satellite imagery, with residual earthwork remains visible on LiDAR data. Area is heavily disturbed by geological cropmarks which may be masking archaeological	618787	218530	TM 187 185

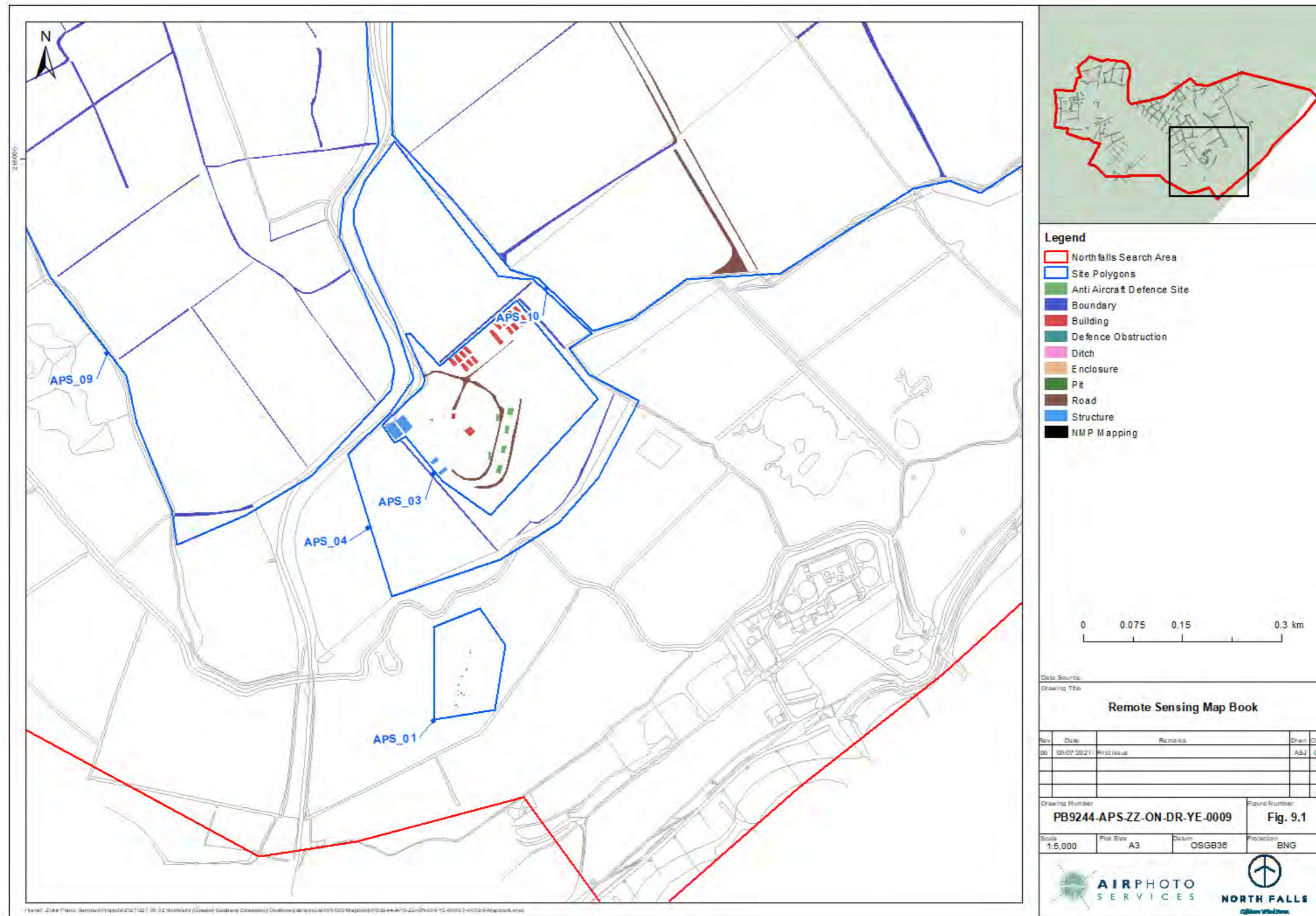
								features. There are also a small number of pits which remain unmapped as they are extensive and may be natural			
APS_12	215	9.3	Round barrow	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric	MEX10636	2980	Round barrow previously recorded by the NMP. Visible on multiple aerial photographs as a cropmarked ring ditch. Feature has been remapped for clarity of size	619117	218665	TM 191 186
APS_13	215	9.3	Ring ditch, likely round barrow	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)	MEX10636		Ring ditch visible as a cropmark on a single oblique aerial photograph, which may be the remains of a round barrow	618882	218682	TM 188 186
APS_14	192	9.4	Field system, square enclosure	Levelled, cropmark	Post Medieval	MEX13203	3627	Square enclosures visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, which are likely part of a post medieval field system which is depicted by the pre-1973 OS mapping. An underlying ditched feature is of unknown origin. Area is heavily disturbed by geological cropmarks which may be masking archaeological features. There is also a small number of pits which remain unmapped as they may be natural. NMP has been remapped and expanded upon from additional sources	621244	218913	TM 212 189
APS_15		9.5	Field system	Residual earthwork via LiDAR data	Post Medieval			Former field boundaries visible as extant boundaries on 1940s aerial photographs, cropmarks on satellite imagery and residual earthworks on Environment Agency LiDAR data	622255	218979	TM 222 189
APS_16	178	9.6	Ditches, possible buried settlement	Levelled, cropmark	Medieval / Modern	MEX10618	2977	Series of ditches representing a possible enclosure are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Area is heavily disturbed by geological cropmarks which may be masking further archaeological features. There are several pits	619026	219024	TM 190 190

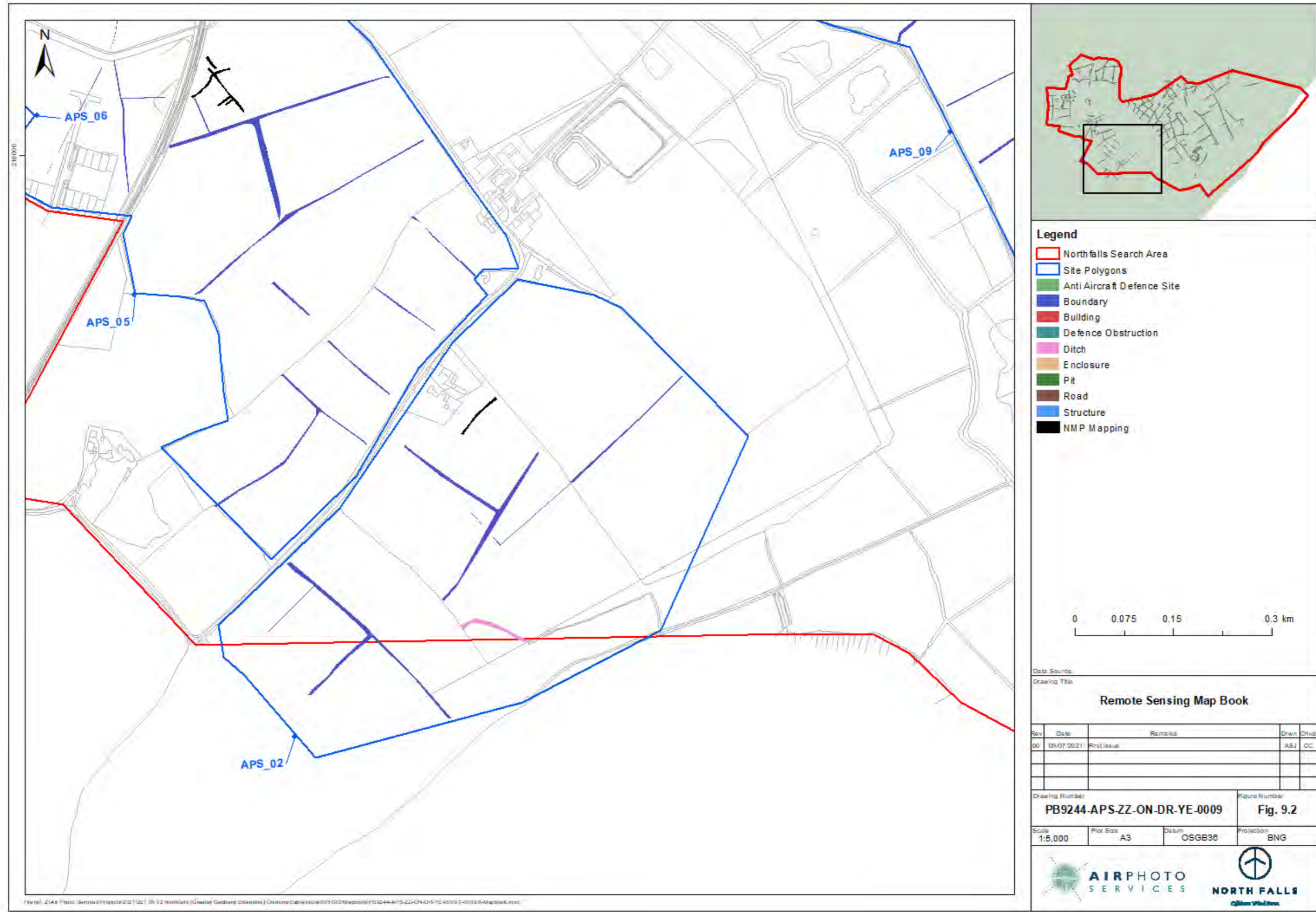
								visible however these could be natural and have been left unmapped. Features have been remapped and repositioned based on new georectified imagery			
APS_17	178	9.6	Round barrow	Levelled, cropmark	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)	MEX10618	2977	Two ring ditches, possibly remains of round barrows, are visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery and oblique aerial photographs. Features have been remapped and repositioned based on new georectified imagery	618981	219044	TM 189 190
APS_18	178	9.6	Field system	Residual earthwork <i>via</i> LiDAR data	Medieval / Modern	MEX10618	2977	Area of former field boundaries visible as earthworks while extant and later as cropmarks in aerial photographs. Residual earthworks remain visible in Environment Agency LiDAR data. Area is heavily disturbed by geological cropmarks which may be masking archaeological features. There are also a large number of pits which remain unmapped as they may be natural. Areas of NMP have been remapped where possible for clarity and additions	619290	219200	TM 192 192
APS_19		9.6	Ring ditch	Levelled, cropmark	Possible prehistoric (Bronze Age)			Possible ring ditch visible as a cropmark on a single oblique aerial photograph. Area is heavily disturbed by geological cropmarks which makes this interpretation a possible feature but could be natural due to underlying geology	619208	219500	TM 192 195

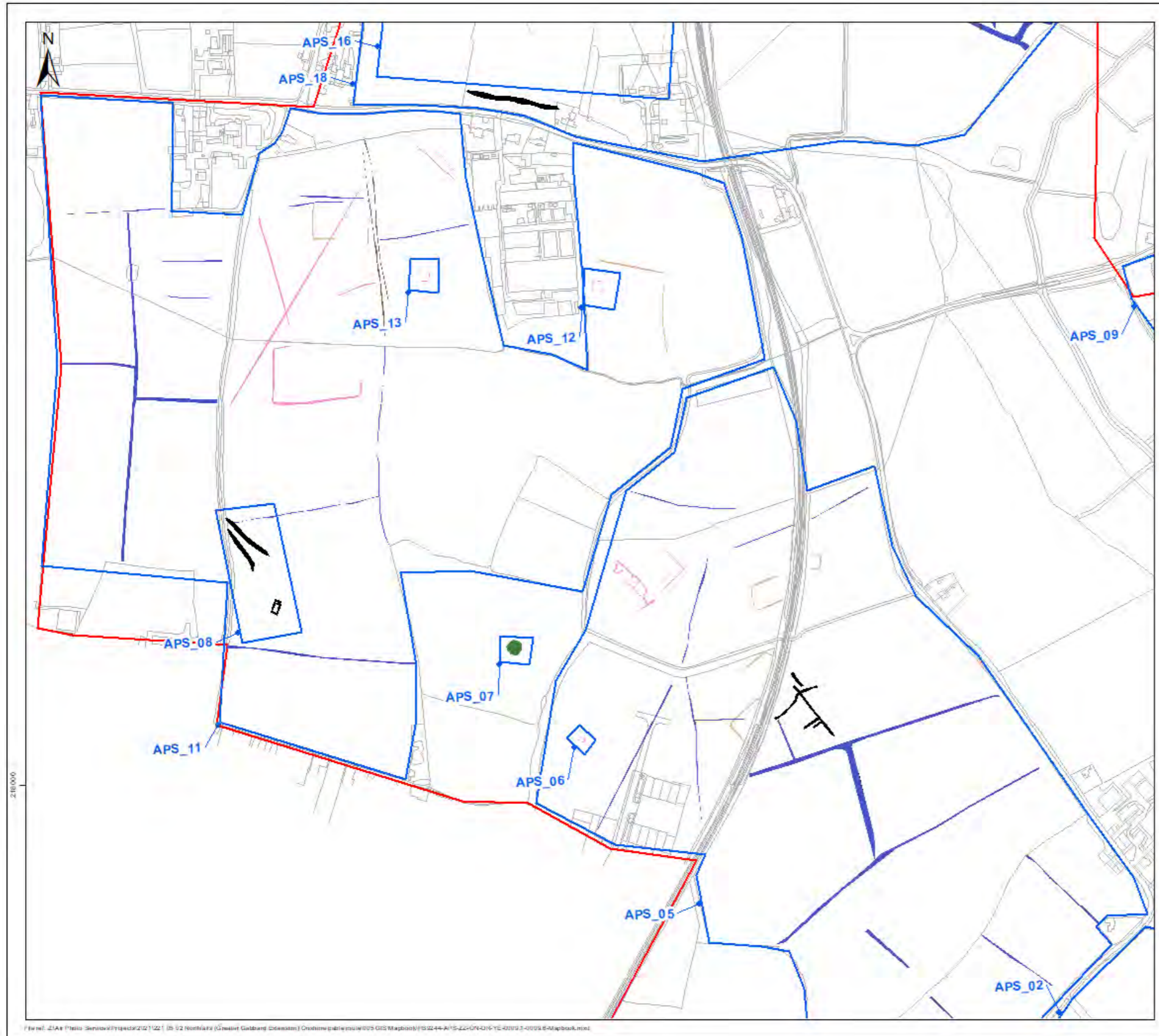
Figure 9 Index to the archaeology mapbook Figures 9.1 – 9.6



Figures 9.1 – 9.6 The archaeology mapbook

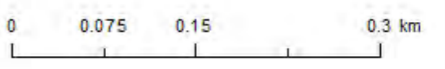






Legend

- ▭ North falls Search Area
- ▭ Site Polygons
- ▭ Anti Aircraft Defence Site
- ▭ Boundary
- ▭ Building
- ▭ Defence Obstruction
- ▭ Ditch
- ▭ Enclosure
- ▭ Pit
- ▭ Road
- ▭ Structure
- ▭ NMP Mapping



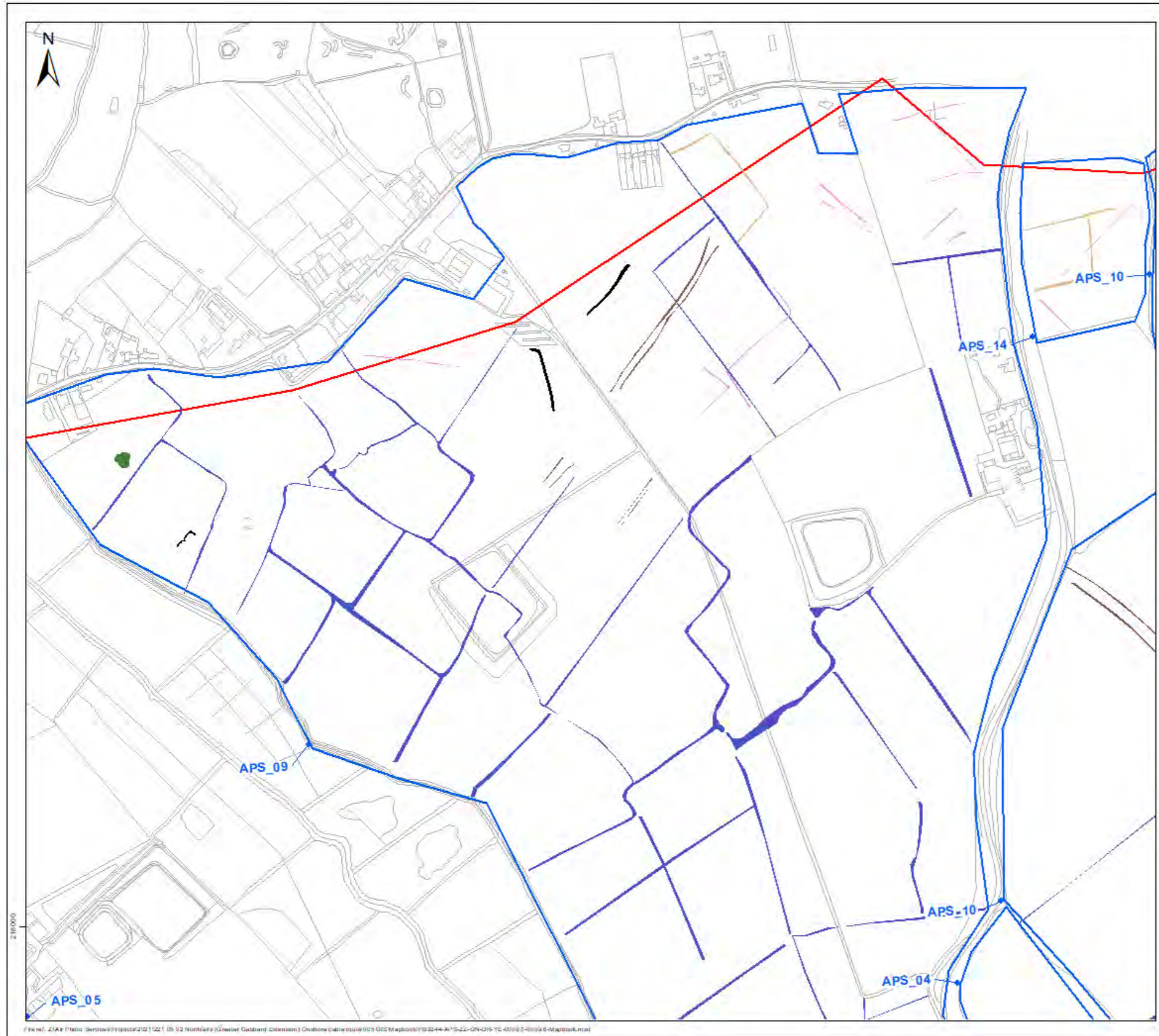
Data Source:
Drawing Title:
Remote Sensing Map Book

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drawn	Chkd
00	09/07/2021	First Issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number: **PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0009** Figure Number: **Fig. 9.3**

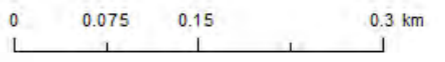
Scale: 1:5,000 Plot Size: A3 Datum: OSGB36 Projection: BNG

AIRPHOTO SERVICES **NORTH FALLS**



Legend

- ▭ North falls Search Area
- ▭ Site Polygons
- ▭ Anti Aircraft Defence Site
- ▭ Boundary
- ▭ Building
- ▭ Defence Obstruction
- ▭ Ditch
- ▭ Enclosure
- ▭ Pit
- ▭ Road
- ▭ Structure
- ▭ NMP Mapping



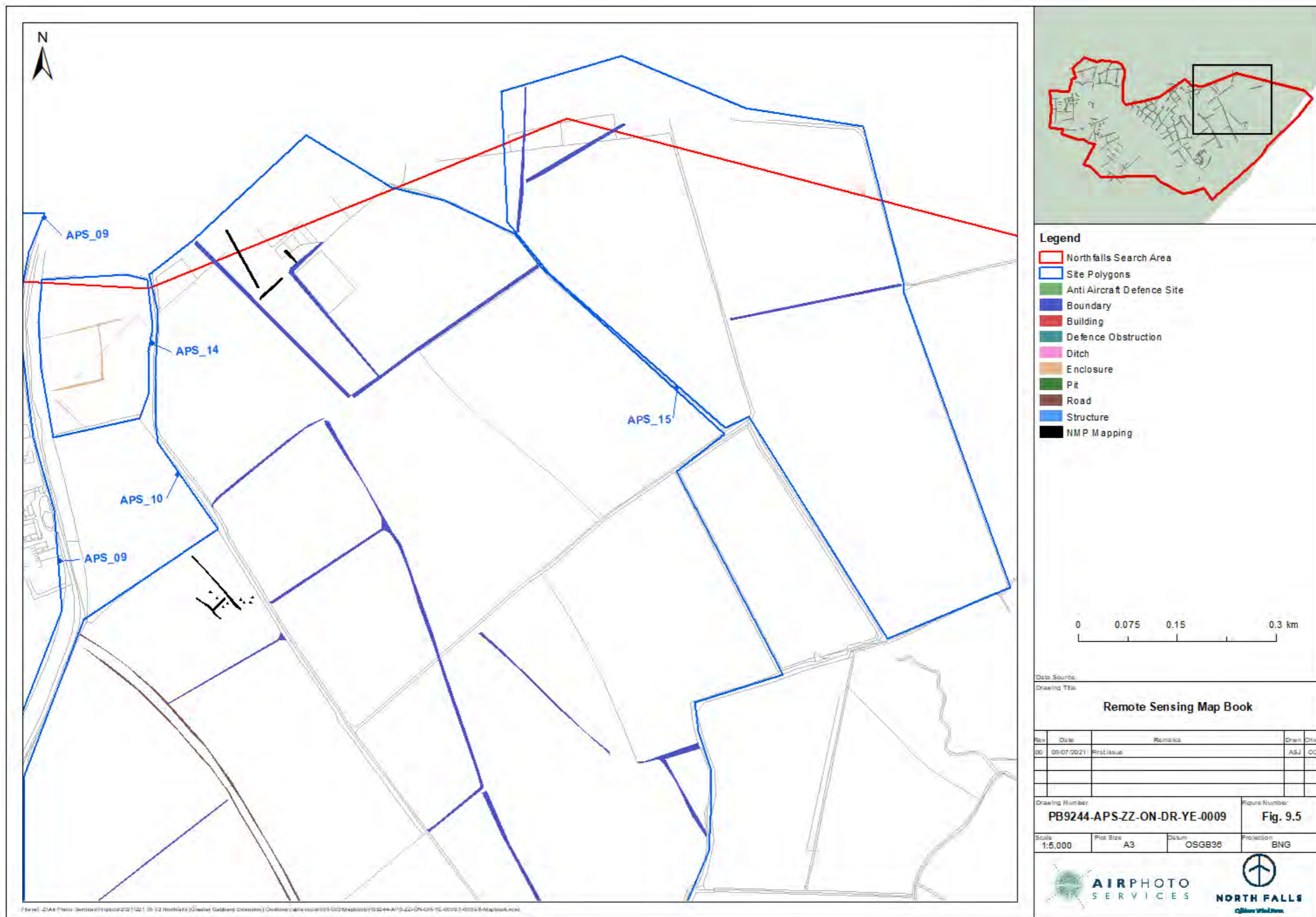
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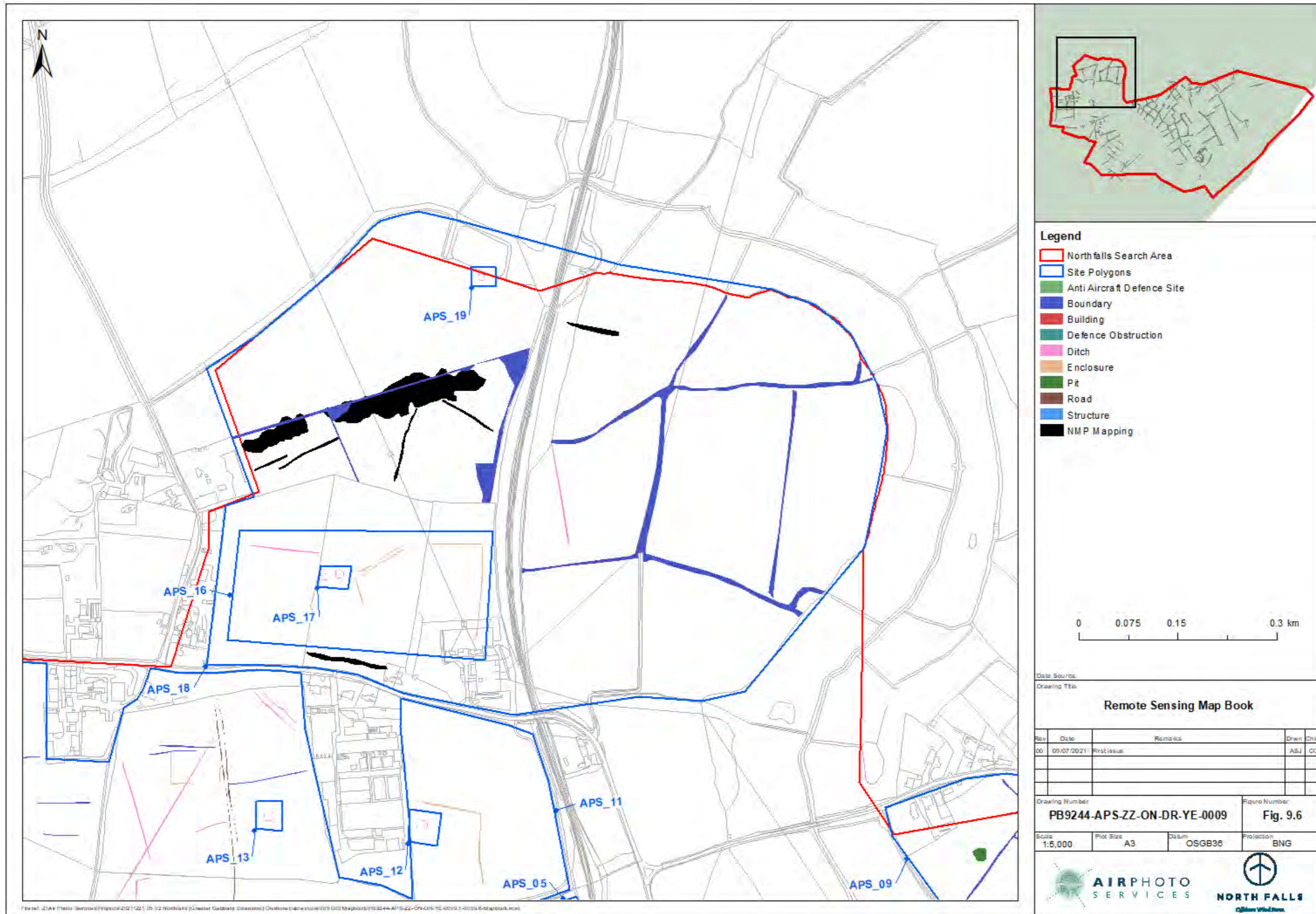
Remote Sensing Map Book

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drawn	Checked
00	09/07/2021	First Issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number: **PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0009** Figure Number: **Fig. 9.4**
 Scale: 1:5,000 Plot Size: A3 Datum: OSGB36 Projection: BNG







5.3 This assessment has recorded 19 individual sites or areas within the site. Some of these have been recorded previously by the NMP and the EHER. These previous interpretations have been noted and incorporated fully into the GIS database, where they are acknowledged and separated from the newly interpreted or augmented site interpretations made by APS.

5.4 The majority of the site to the west of the coastal marshes has been heavily ploughed and the majority of the cropmarked remains do not display any significant microtopography, as evidenced by examination of LiDAR data. There is however obvious potential for the discovery of sub-surface features and deposits in and around the visible foci of cropmarked enclosures, tracks, boundaries and ring ditches.

Prehistoric features

5.5 The search area contains evidence for Bronze Age funerary monuments known as 'round barrows'. These were circular or sub circular mounds over either inhumation or cremation sites with a retaining ring ditch from which the mound was usually excavated. Ploughing and erosion reduces these mounds and flattens them, leaving evidence in the sub and topsoils for residual mounds and more frequently the retaining ring ditch which shows as a cropmark under appropriate environmental conditions.

5.6 **APS_06** is a cropmarked ring ditch which lies to the immediate north of Bursville Park which was mapped from specialist oblique aerial photographs. The ring ditch indicates the position of a former barrow, dated by EHER record MEX10628.

5.7 The EHER records a ring ditch, **APS_07**, again within the landscape recorded as EHER MEX10628, which showed as a cropmark on oblique aerial photos⁷ 140m to the northwest of the likely eroded barrow at **AP_06**. Earlier vertical photos⁸ taken in the 1940s however indicate an embanked depression at this site which maybe an extraction pit or pond. However, the interpretation has not been dated by any field

⁷ TM 1918/2 308 310 (1976)

⁸ RAF/106G/UK/1367 7130 and RAF/106G/UK/1673 3087 (1946)

investigation, and remains open to discussion. The feature was infilled and eroded between 1946 and 1976 and is of unknown date.

- 5.8 To the west of Cook's Green Farm, cropmarks visible on a single oblique aerial photo⁹ indicate a ring ditch, likely to have been a round barrow, **APS_13** (MEX 10636). To the east of the Farm **APS_12** (MEX10636) records a further cropmarked ring ditch which was noted by the NMP as a likely round barrow, which was visible on multiple aerial photo sources¹⁰.
- 5.9 At **APS_17** (MEX10618) two ring ditches which are likely eroded round barrows are visible as cropmarks on specialist obliques¹¹ and the 2005 and 2009 timeline images at Google Earth, to the east of Bond's Farm. These features are recorded by EHER as part of MEX10618.
- 5.10 A possible ring ditch, which is undated but likely to be a prehistoric feature, is visible as a cropmark on an oblique aerial photograph ¹²at **APS_19**, to the north of Bond's Farm.
- 5.11 Site **APS_05** (EHER MEX10628 and 103171) encompasses three foci of fragmentary ditched enclosures and other ditches which may be outlying fields, to the north of Bursville Park and south of Bridge Cottages. These enclosures and ditches are pre-modern, and are likely to date to the Iron Age or Roman periods and are visible as cropmarks on specialist oblique images¹³. These features underlie a Post Medieval field system which has been partially removed and is discussed below.
- 5.12 **Site APS_09** (MEX10655 and 10609) is a similar site, where likely prehistoric remains of ditched enclosures, tracks and boundaries are visible alongside and predominately to the north of, a Post Medieval field system. The likely Iron Age – Roman features are visible between Lodge Farm, White Lodge and Dairy House Farm, where in places they

⁹ TM 1819/1/275 (1974)

¹⁰ TM 1819/1/275 (1974) and TM 1919/2 314 315 316 (1976)

¹¹ TM 1819/1 277 278 1974, TM 1919/1 302 303 1976, TM 1919/2 318 1976, TM 1819/2 165 166 167 168 1979, TM1819/4 174, TM 1919/3 149 (1979), SWBW24-8-2977

¹² TM 1919/2 318 (1976)

¹³ TM 1918/2 306 307 308 (1976), TM 1919/2 314 1976, TM1917/3 163 164 (1979) EX/13/08 299 (2013)

are overlain by the remains of more modern post enclosure boundaries. The earlier cropmarked features lie within the northern sector of site **APS_09**, and are easily discernible as they adopt an entirely different alignment to that of the later partially-extant field systems.

- 5.13 The EHER, at MEX13203, notes 'a single large ring ditch with trackway running northeast to southwest, which was seen on 'AP, unknown, 1979' and 'AP NMR¹⁴ 1976 TM2118/3/366, to the south of Great Holland. This feature is recorded to the south of **APS_14**, east of **APS_09** and to the north of **APS_10** (MEX10626), where fragmentary undated, likely prehistoric, ditches and pits are visible as cropmarks beneath a cohesive landscape of Post Medieval field boundaries which have been removed, over some extremely complex natural environmental anomalies which also show as cropmarks.
- 5.14 MEX13203 is not included in the NMP mapping, or this present assessment of aerial imagery. Close examination of the obliques TM2118/3/365 and 366 show that this area also contains wide curvilinear and sinuous features which show as well defined cropmarks and are natural periglacial anomalies in the underlying glaciofluvial drift (gravel) substrate. This identification is likely to have been made in relation to the underlying natural environmental features. However, **APS_09**, and **10** and the wide areas over gravel substrate contains many pits and anomalies, some of which are mapped alongside ditches and overlying field boundaries within **AP_09** and **10** where there is a high likelihood of finding more buried heritage assets which date to the prehistoric or Roman periods than have been visible to date *via* cropmarks on aerial photographs.

Medieval and Post Medieval features

- 5.15 As noted above, cropmarked remains of earlier tracks, enclosures and likely associated field boundaries are visible beneath an overlying post-enclosure landscape. Many of the 'modern' boundaries which were set out when the land was enclosed following land enclosure legislation which was enacted between 1604 and 1914. These

¹⁴ National Monuments Record, now known as the Historic England Archive.

boundaries are recorded on the Ecclesiastical Parish Tithe maps, the administrative Enclosure maps, and are depicted through the First Editions of the 1:10,560 and 1:2,500 OS mapping, which dates from the latter part of the 19th century through revisions into the mid-20th century. These boundaries overlie or are visible in the same general locations as the likely-prehistoric buried remains of small enclosures, settlement and funerary features.

- 5.16 They are visible as extant features on 1940s aerial photos, and subsequently as marks in crops and as microtopography on visualised LiDAR data across the central part of the site. They were systematically removed since the 1950s, to make way for modern agricultural regimes, and are easily differentiated from the underlying earlier fields and enclosures by their regular nature, the manner in which they ‘fit’ with the wider modern landscape and their depictions on former editions of the OS and the available Tithe mapping.
- 5.17 **APS_10** (MEX103161) includes an extensive area of Post Medieval field systems and the cropmarked remains of a former track or road, which was a former access directly to MEX1049134, a Medieval to Post Medieval landing-place on the Gunfleet estuary. This track and the nearby military ‘K13 Diver’ site **AP_03** were seen as extant features on 1950s vertical aerial photos¹⁵, have now been removed, and were situated in land to the east of Great Holland Lodge. Both now show as marks in crops and grass respectively. The track is depicted as an extant landscape feature on the 1st Edition OS 1:10560 map of 1880 (**Figure10.2**).
- 5.18 A square enclosure, which is dated to the Medieval period by the NMP and EHER, and some possibly associated ditches, were recorded at **APS_08** from specialist oblique aerial photographs¹⁶. These features are recorded as cropmarks to the north of Bursville Park at MEX 1031368.

¹⁵ RAF/87/723/1366 133 (1953)

¹⁶ TM 1818/11 118 1980, TM 1818/14 122 (1980)

- 5.19 A further square enclosure, which likely to underlie or be part of a Post Medieval field system, is visible as cropmarks on specialist oblique images¹⁷ at **APS_14** to the south of Great Holland.
- 5.20 Additional areas of former Post Medieval removed field boundaries were recorded at **APS_02, 11, 15** and **18**. **APS_18** at Bond's Farm also contains some areas of former infilled extractive pits which now show as marks in crops.
- 5.21 There are no noted traces of Medieval fields observed from aerial imagery in the Site.

Modern sites

- 5.22 As noted above, the east coast of England was heavily defended, particularly during WWII, against invasion from the air and from the North Sea.
- 5.23 Defensive pillboxes (MEX31496 (within the sea wall), 31495 (base only), 31493 (destroyed) and 1034361 (destroyed) are recorded by the EHER at the coast, alongside a destroyed Diver Site, K14, a minefield (MEX49906), a former heavy anti-aircraft battery (MEX49905) and an anti-aircraft gun site 'C4 Clacton: Little Holland' (MEX49905) have been destroyed or damaged by coastal erosion along with the sites of 19th century Martello Towers G (MEX1039274) and H (MEX1039273) which are not recorded from aerial photographs.
- 5.24 Inland, **APS_03** is recorded from the air as extant features in the 1940s¹⁸ and later as parch marks in grass¹⁹ and slight micro-topographic features²⁰ over the Nissen hut bases, former pillboxes (MEX103436 at Beach Farm) and site of the adjacent heavy anti-aircraft battery at Diver Site K13 (MEX1031358) near Clacton Road, Great Holland.
- 5.25 **APS_01** records a series of pits which show as marks in crop or grass²¹ on vertical aerial photos taken in 1953, to the east of Holland Bridge at MEX49906. This area is recorded as the site of WWII minefield number 45/40. The pits photographed in 1953

¹⁷ TM 2018/2 355, TM 2018/5 23, TM 2118/3 365 (1976)

¹⁸ RAF/106G/UK/1673 3090 3091 (1946)

¹⁹ Google Earth timelines 2005, 2009

²⁰ 2010 1m EA LiDAR

²¹ RAF/82/723/1366 0144 0212 (1953)

retain slight micro-topography which is recorded as uneven ground *via* visualised LiDAR data²².

²² 2010 1m EA Lidar, 2016 1m EA Lidar, 2018 1m NLP Lidar, 2020 1m EA Lidar

6. Aerial photograph and LiDAR survey conclusion

- 6.1 Aerial photographs and LiDAR survey data gathered between the 1940s and the present time show a former landscape of buried eroded funerary, settlement, access and agricultural features which are mainly visible on the lighter soils over gravel substrates.
- 6.2 Features dating to the prehistoric, Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern periods have been identified and mapped. Some of these features have been previously identified by the EHER and Essex NMP survey.
- 6.3 In some cases this assessment has augmented and added to these data from modern airborne and satellite imagery sources.
- 6.4 It is obvious that the below-ground archaeological deposits which cause the marks in crops and grass in this area are more extensive, both horizontally and vertically, than shown *via* the aerial imagery. Absence of cropmark evidence does not necessarily indicate an absence of archaeological deposits in apparently blank areas. This search area also contains extensive natural periglacial features which will further mask overlying archaeological deposits.
- 6.5 WWII defensive features have also been mapped from aerial photos.
- 6.6 The separation of dating into specific periods of prehistory and history can only be confirmed by ground-based or documentary analyses, but some dating evidence for sites within the Landfall search area has been proposed by the EHER and NMP and by observation of morphological characteristics of cropmarked sites.
- 6.7 From an aerial perspective, this landscape may be analysed in a 'living' manner as one which developed over time and contains many multi-period elements. These will be more deeply stratified and extensive below the ground than is apparent in the results of the survey. The remains visible as cropmarks are all likely to have been impacted by agricultural cultivation, to some degree, and retain minimal or no micro-topographic features visible on the ground surface.
- 6.8 The assessment leads into and has benefited from a concurrent study of historic maps, which detail the development of the landscape over the past two centuries. This map regression study is presented below.

7. Map regression analysis

- 7.1 An historic map regression study was undertaken concurrent with the aerial imagery and LiDAR analysis to provide understanding of the development of the modern landscape.

Aims and Objectives of the Map Regression Analysis

- 7.2 The aim of the map regression analysis was to collect appropriate and available historic maps, including, Tithe and Enclosure maps where present, in areas where Ecclesiastical Parishes levied Tithes, followed by OS 19th century First Edition (1880), subsequent 19th and 20th century revisions and modern cartographic sources.
- 7.3 The objective was to investigate and demonstrate any landscape changes within the site over the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st centuries.

Cartographic Sources

18th century mapping, showing the landscape before enclosure

- 7.4 John Chapman and Peter André's map of Essex was surveyed at a scale of two inches to one mile, and published in 1777. John Chapman was a land surveyor from Suffolk who later came to work in London with Mrs Mary Ann Rocque, widow of the cartographer John Rocque. Chapman had previously been involved in producing county maps of Durham, Staffordshire and Nottinghamshire and died the year after his Essex map was published. Peter André was of Huguenot descent, like many others involved in county surveys. Chapman and André were proficient in surveys of large areas of land, and their Essex map is of exceptional accuracy and cartographic excellence.
- 7.5 It pre-dates the Board of Ordnance (later the Ordnance Survey) by almost 40 years, as one of a series of county maps published by private cartographers in the later 18th century. It was surveyed before Parliamentary Enclosure and the apportionment of land Tithes in this area. The map records landscape features which were to be changed and remodelled over the next five decades, as parts of the open land were better drained, enclosed and apportioned to tenants and private owners. It was the first map that accurately portrayed detail in the boundaries roads and villages within the wider

landscape, and allows analysis of contemporary landscape patterns such as areas of commons, woodlands and wetlands.

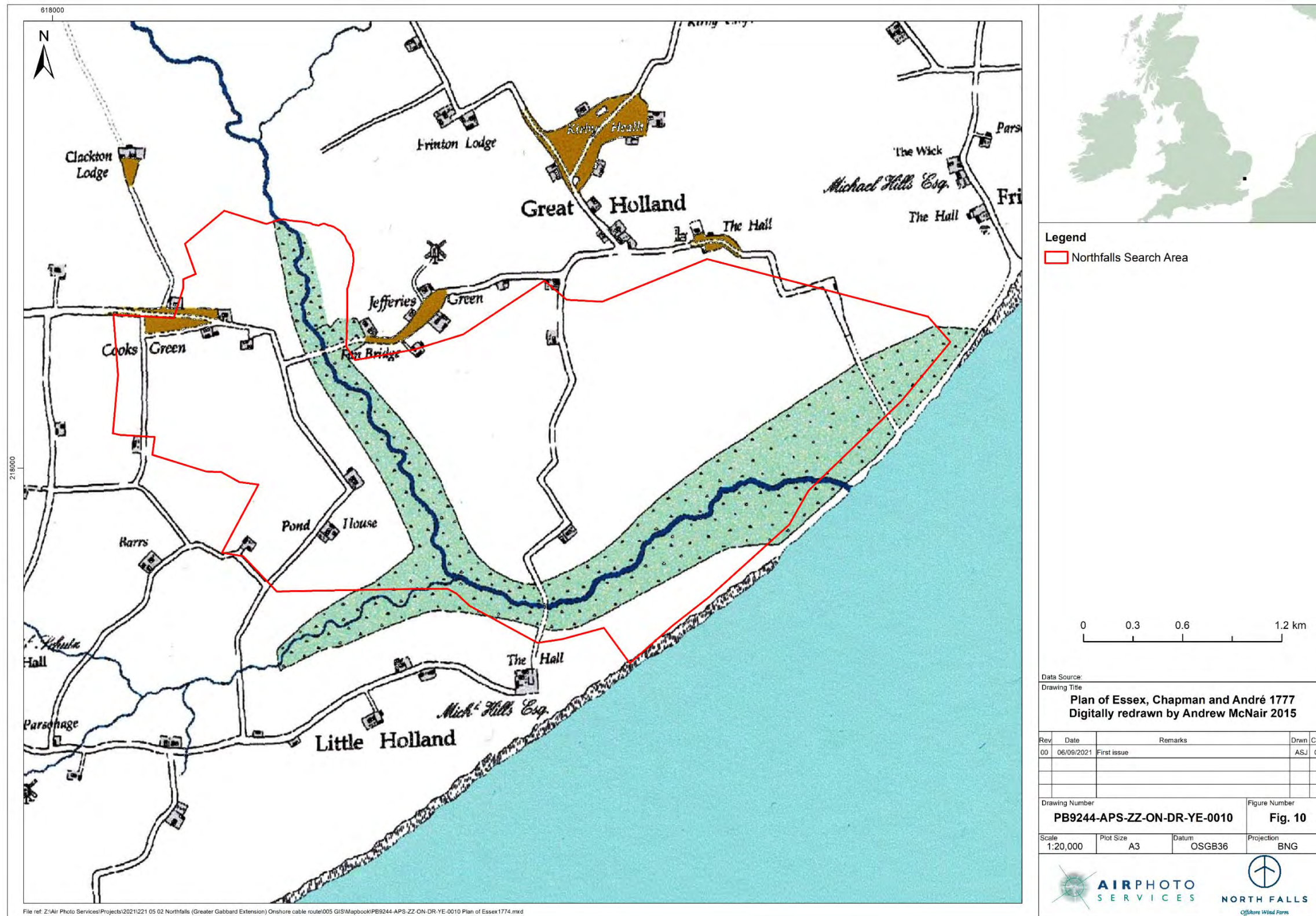
- 7.6 The map is presented in this report in its original form, with hachured contours below for information.



Chapman and André, 1777, presented digitally at **Figure 10**

- 7.7 It was digitally redrawn by Alastair MacNair in 2015 for clarity of interpretation, which is referenced at <http://www.chapmanandremapofessex.co.uk/>
- 7.8 This re-drawing is presented at **Figure 10**.
- 7.9 The map was originally published in 26 sheets, and further reprints were made in 1785 and 1833.

Figure 10 Chapman and André's map of Essex 1777, digitally redrawn by Alastair MacNair, 2015



- 7.10 In 1777, the roads between The Hall and Great Holland, Little Holland and Cooks Green, to Fen bridge and Jefferies Green and from The Hall at Great Holland to the coast were established. Farms at Pond House, Cooks Green and to the south of Great Holland.
- 7.11 The land around these roadways is depicted as open. The watercourse is clearly depicted along with an area of marsh to either side, and contouring shows the small drop in level to the watercourse on the original engraved version.

Tithe Maps

- 7.12 Tithe maps are a detailed survey of the rural landscape within ecclesiastical parish boundaries in force at the time of survey. Tithe apportionment documents show the landholders and tenants of areas subject to tithe. The primary function of the Tithe maps is to provide a graphic index or visual means of reference to the apportionments, for taxation purposes within each ecclesiastical parish. Each piece of land liable to tithes was depicted and given a plot number, unique within that parish, by which it could be identified in the apportionment. The maps are detailed, and present a dated surveyed record of the land.
- 7.13 The Great Holland (1839) **Figure 11** and Little Clacton (1840) **Figure 12** Tithe maps cover the site, and indicate a well bounded and established rural landscape which is reflected in the later surveys undertaken by the OS from 1880, in contrast to the open land depicted by Chapman and André some 63 years earlier.

Figure 11 Great Holland parish Tithe map 1839

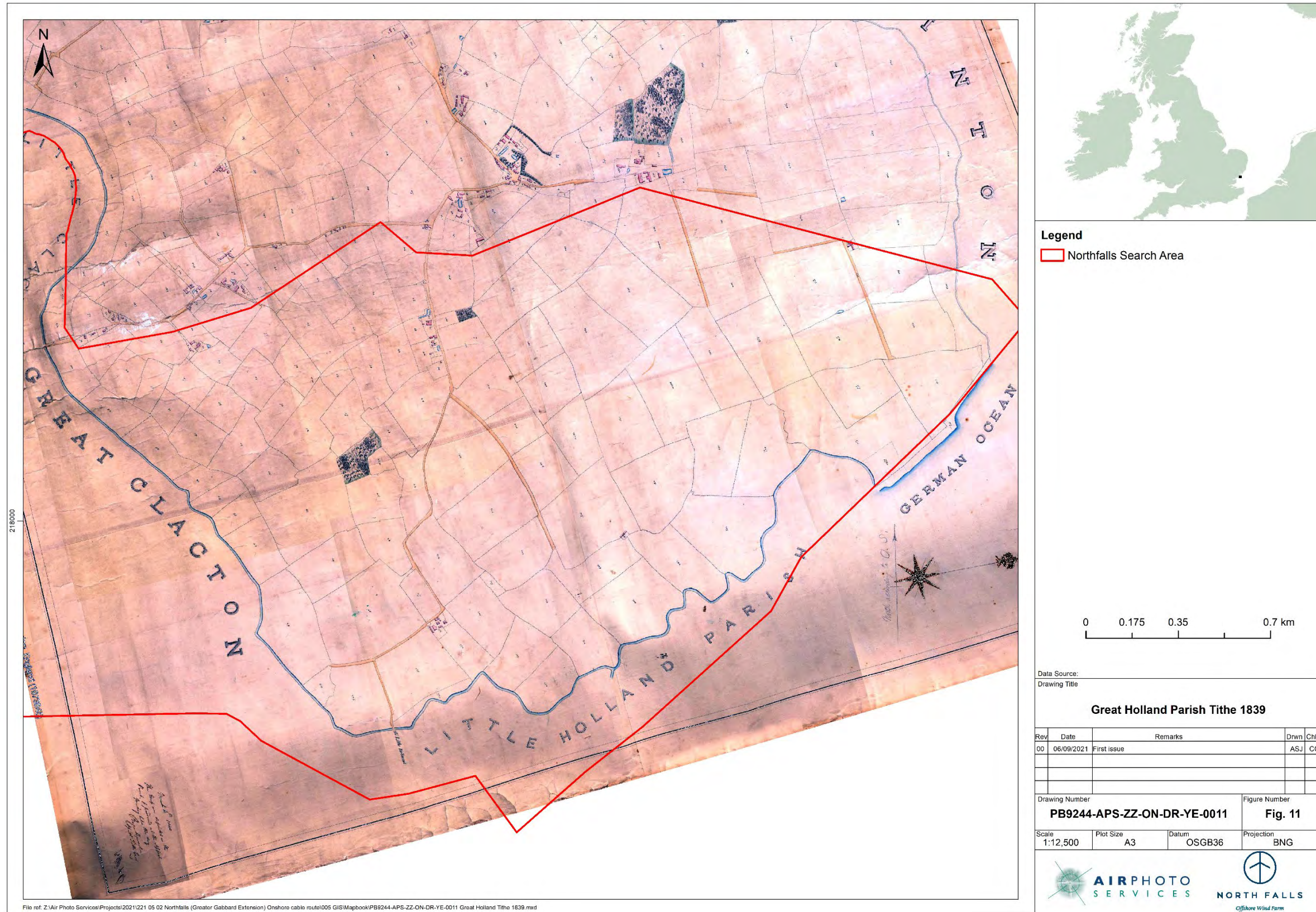
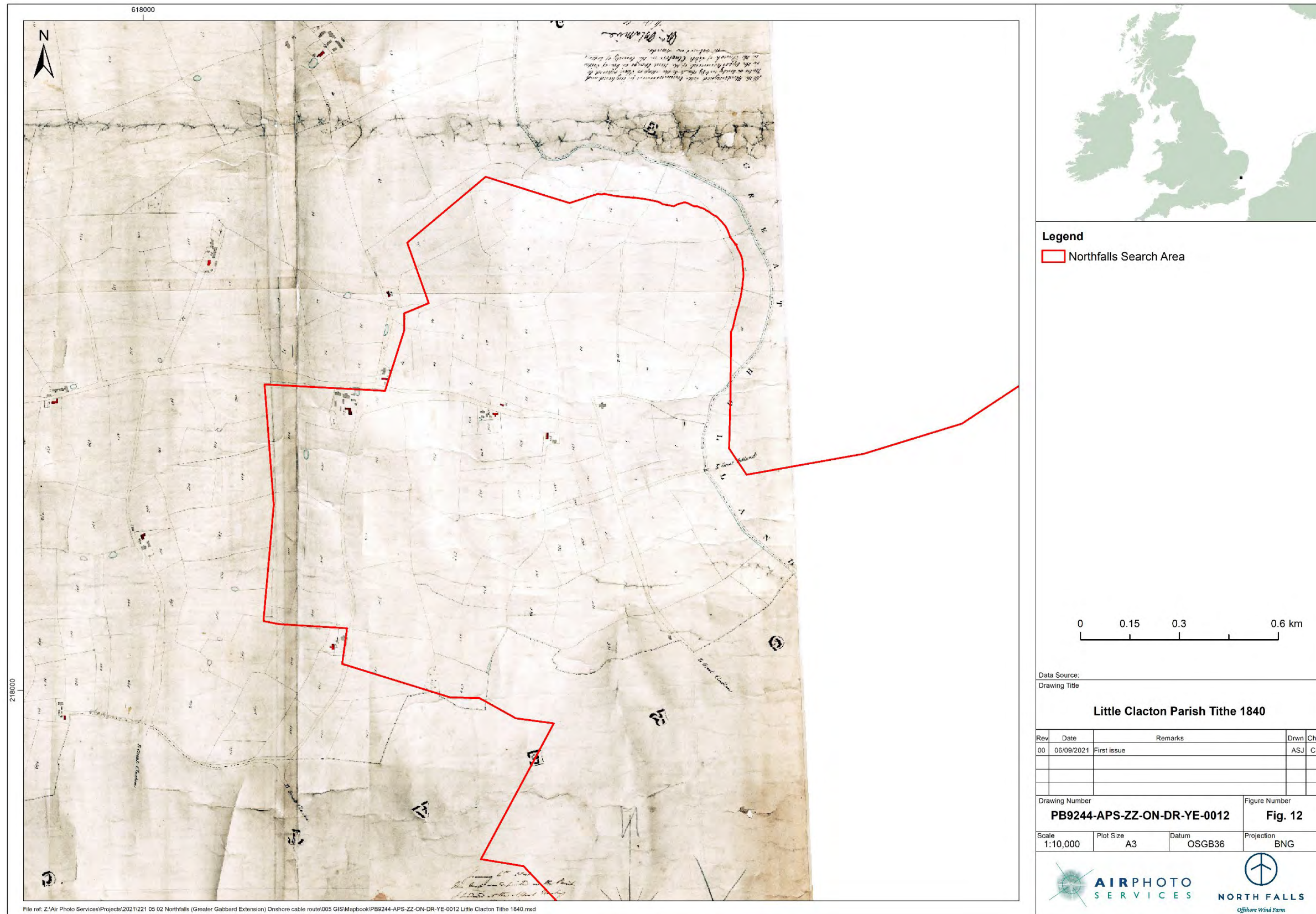


Figure 12 Little Clacton parish Tithe map, 1840



Enclosure awards

- 7.14 In the Post Medieval period, open fields lands and commons were enclosed and bounded in parts following the Enclosure bills enacted by Parliament between 1604 and 1914.
- 7.15 Enclosure describes various ways in which land was redistributed into designated units, usually consolidating small landholdings into larger farms. This included the conversion of commons, wasteland and open fields to formally enclosed units of land, the conversion of arable land to pasture and the partition of large areas of communally farmed land into small fields farmed and owned or tenanted by individuals.
- 7.16 In this area of Essex, only the enclosure one small area at Holland Green is archived, and this map presents no differing information to the Tithe maps which show the established boundaries comprehensively.

Historic Ordnance Survey Maps

- 7.17 From the mid-19th century, the OS surveyed, published then revised mapping from their first editions, which in this area were published in 1880, at 1:2,500 (the 'County series') and 1:10560 scale (Oliver, 2013).
- 7.18 **Figure 13** is a mapbook which contains sheets 1 – 11 (**Figures 13.1 – 13.11**) which present the OS mapping data and is presented at the end of this section. The landscape is shown at the following survey or revision dates:

OS County Series 1:10,560 scale

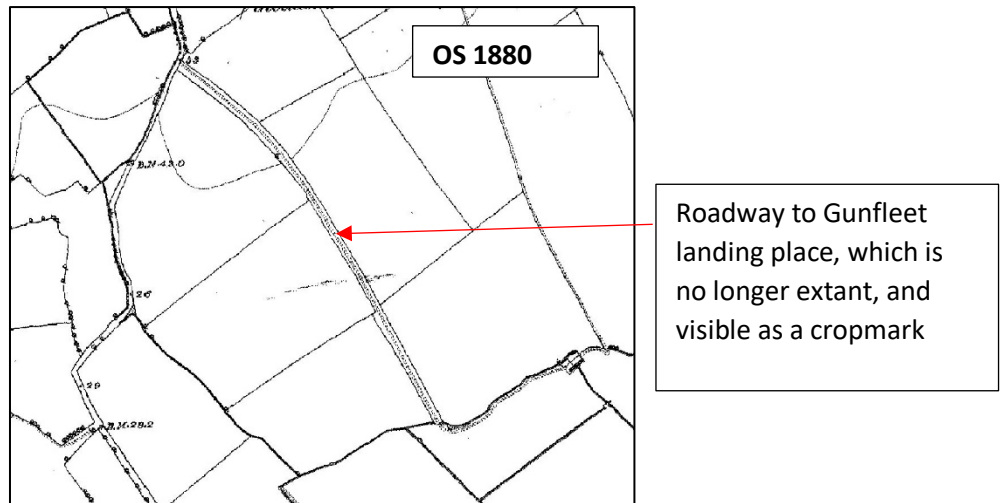
- **1880**
- **1898**
- **1925**
- **1938**
- **1958**
- **1967**

OS 1:10000 scale

- **1973**
- **1999**
- **2006**
- **2016**
- **2021**

1880

- 7.19 The 1880 First Edition 1:10,560 scale OS mapping records the landscape with all the extant field boundaries which were laid down at Enclosure and reflected within the Tithe mapping produced some 40 years earlier.
- 7.20 This map is shown at **Figure 13.1** and largely reflects the stable rural landscape of hedged fields and drains which prevails today, and is reflected in the cropmarked and relict remains of the boundaries which had been removed from the second half of the 20th century. The drains which flank Holland Brook are extant, as is the trackway which connects to the Gunfleet landing place (EHER MEX1049134) to its south. This trackway was later removed and is now visible as a well-defined curvilinear mark in crops, and is recorded as part of **APS-10** from aerial imagery.



1898

- 7.21 The 1880 mapping was revised in **1898 (Figure 13.2)**, when no material landscape changes are evident to the rural boundaries and coastal landscape, but the Clacton-on-Sea Branch of the Great Eastern Railway (GER) has been added to the mapping since 1880 and traverses the western sector of the Site from south to north.

1925 and 1938

- 7.22 Again, little change in the rural environment is reflected in the **1925** or **1938** revisions (**Figures 13.3 and 13.4**). By 1925, the golf links have been established alongside the coast to the east of Holland Gap.

- 7.23 The 1925 and 1938 maps also depict disused gun emplacements at Holland Gap and Chevaux de Frise Point. None of the earlier maps depict the Martello Towers at the coast, which are now destroyed and recorded within the EHER.

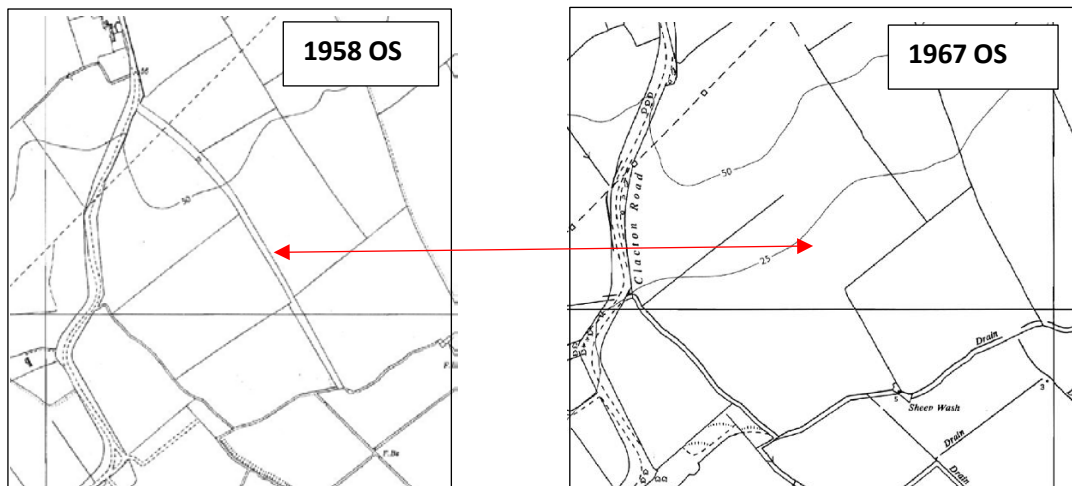
- 7.24 By **1938** the GER is re-labelled as the London Northeast Railway, (LNER).

1958

- 7.25 The **1958** OS map (**Figure 13.5**) shows that the post-WWII landscape remains the same, with no indication of any defensive features (beyond the pre-war gun emplacement sites on the coast), as is usual on non-military OS mapping in this area. The golf links are now renamed as Frinton Golf Course and housing development at Bursville Park to the north of Clacton is now present.

1967

- 7.26 The trackway which was mapped as a cropmark in **APS_10** may have been removed between **1958** and **1967**, as it and the Gunfleet landing space are not present on the **1967** (**Figure 13.6**) OS mapping, when a sheep wash is depicted at the southern end of the former track.



- 7.27 The trackway which was mapped as a cropmark in **APS_10** was altered or removed between 1958 and 1967, as it and the Gunfleet landing space are not present on the 1967 OS mapping. The feature is depicted, however, in 1973, when it is marked as a track with a dashed line (which leads directly to a sheep wash, which was also depicted in earlier years). Apart from minor changes, the rural landscape depicted by the OS changed little between 1880 and 1967.

1973

- 7.28 The difference between the **1973** 1:10000 scale map (**Figure 13.7**) and the 1967 map is marked, as large areas of small fields have been opened up and the boundaries removed by 1973. This change is reflected in the aerial imagery assessment, which records areas of removed boundaries which showed as cropmarks over their residual sub-surface buried ditches from the mid-1970s onwards. This loss of boundaries is evident between Clacton Road and the drains flanking Holland Brook. Further housing development is also evident at Holland-on-Sea.

1999

7.29 The **1999** digital 1:10000 scale coloured OS mapping (**Figure 13.8**) graphically indicates changes to the centre of the site between Wood Hall, Frinton Golf Course and Holland Brook, and south of Cook's Green, which is now largely open land where smaller fields were once bounded by hedges and ditches. The fields can be reconstructed and compared to the pre-1973 OS mapping *via* their appearance as extant features on pre-1970s aerial photos, and their cropmarked remains, which show on specialist oblique, post 1970s verticals and post-1999 digital images from airborne and satellite platforms. Their residual micro-topography in the form of slight banks and ditches is evident in some areas *via* visualised LiDAR data. The 1999 edition of the OS map also emphasises the hydrology of this drained coastal hinterland in its use of colour.

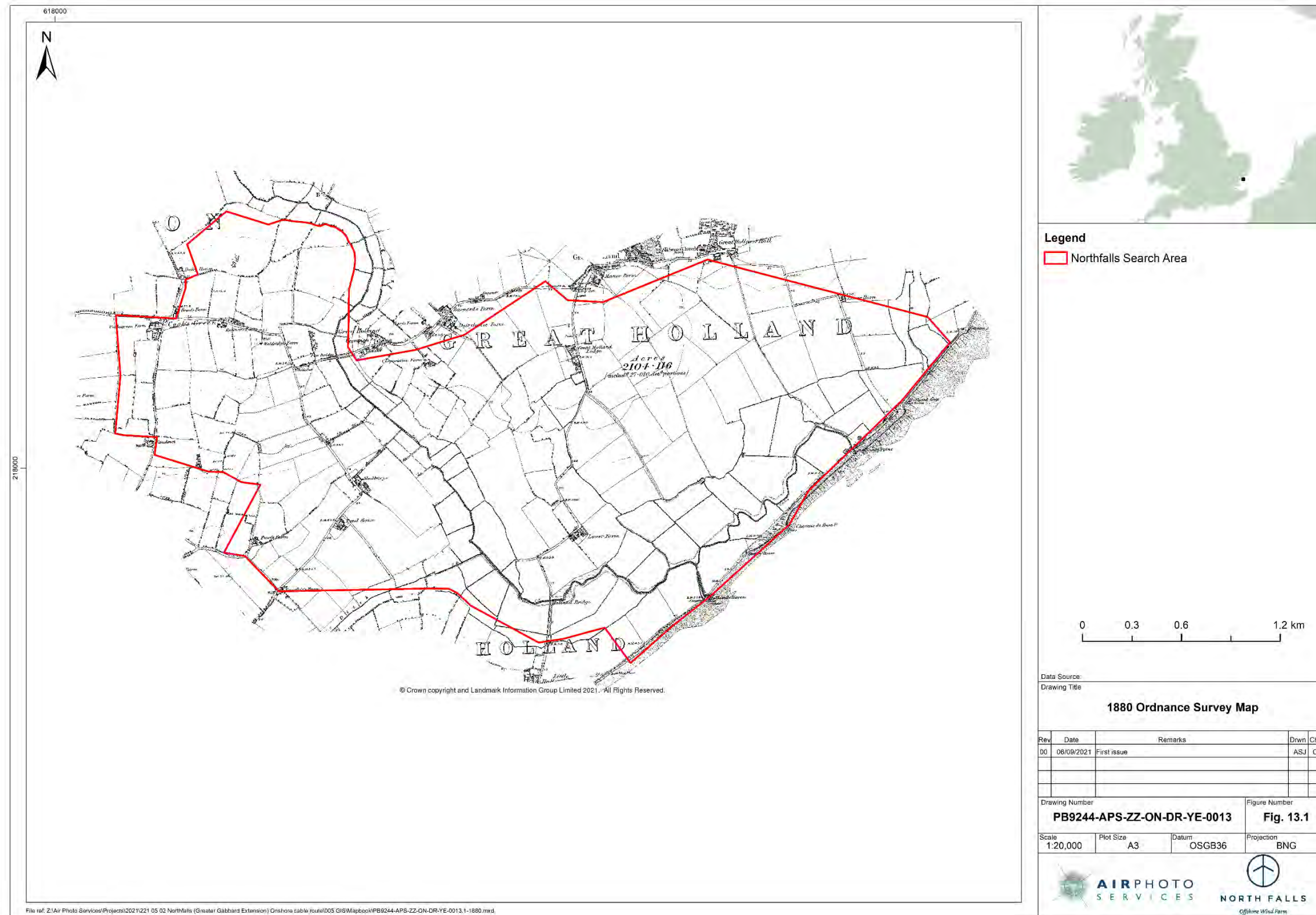
2006, 2016 and 2021

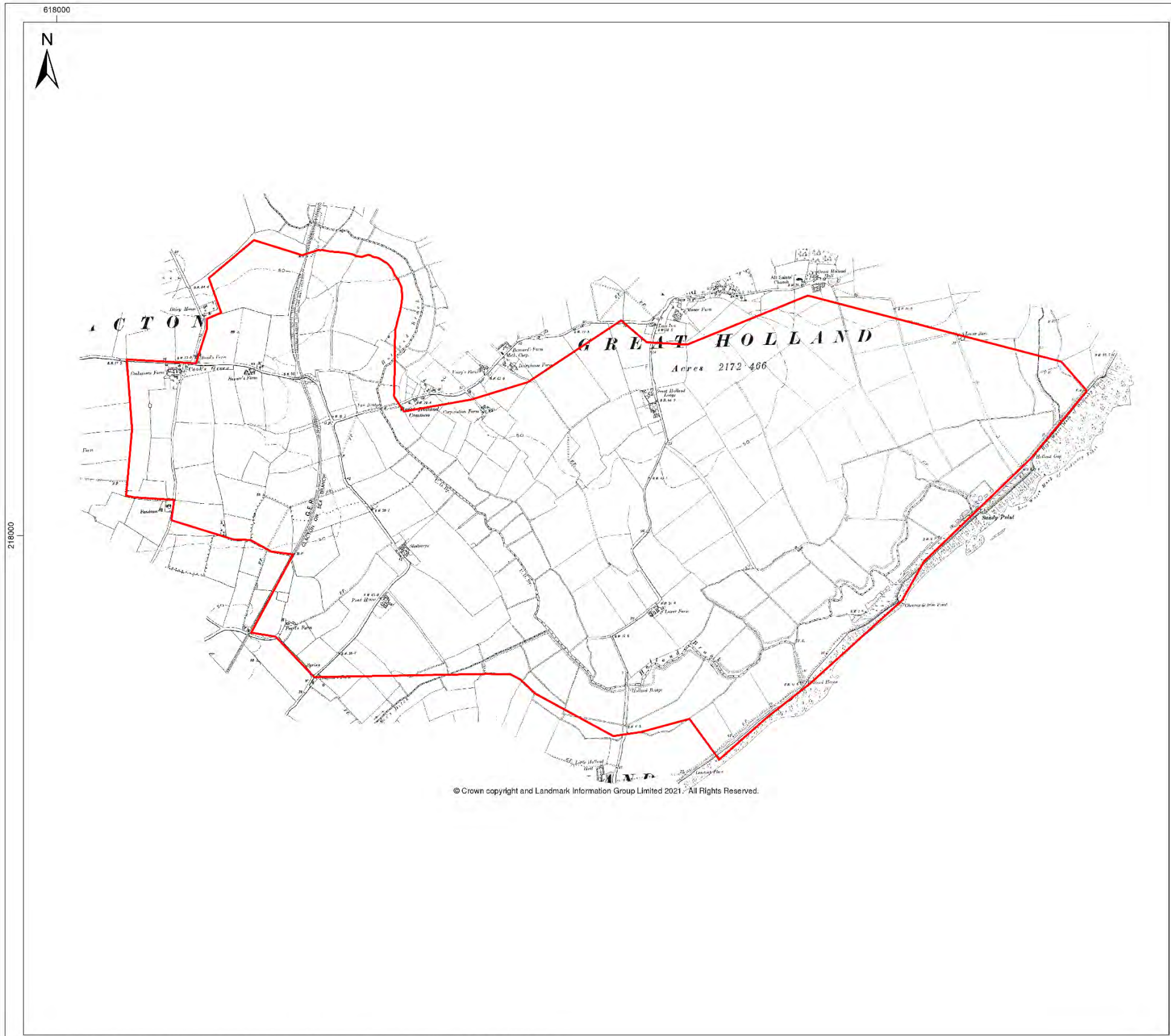
7.30 The **2006** coloured OS map (**Figure 13.9**) shows a very similar landscape, which continues through **2016** (**Figure 13.10**) to **2021** (**Figure 13.11**).

8. Map Regression Conclusion

- 8.1 The landscape within this Study Area is rural, and in the coastal hinterland has been under arable cultivation, with drained land and marshes flanking the coast and Holland Brook. The modern landscape boundaries were established during the 19th century.
- 8.2 The GER (later LNER) Railway line was first evident on OS 1:10,560 mapping in 1898.
- 8.3 After 1967, the landscape began to open up with the removal of large areas of Post Enclosure field boundaries which changed the rural environment since it was established following land enclosure, making the way for modern mechanised agricultural cultivation methods.
- 8.4 The small hamlets, farms and settlements have been stably present and mapped since at least the 18th century and likely before, and the settlements at Bursville Park and Holland-on-Sea to the south of the area have developed since the 1960s.
- 8.5 The later coloured OS maps indicate the hydrological features graphically, showing the drainage and character of this coastal hinterland area.

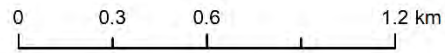
Figure 13 sheets 1 – 11 OS map regression 1880 – 2021





Legend

Northfalls Search Area



Data Source:
Drawing Title

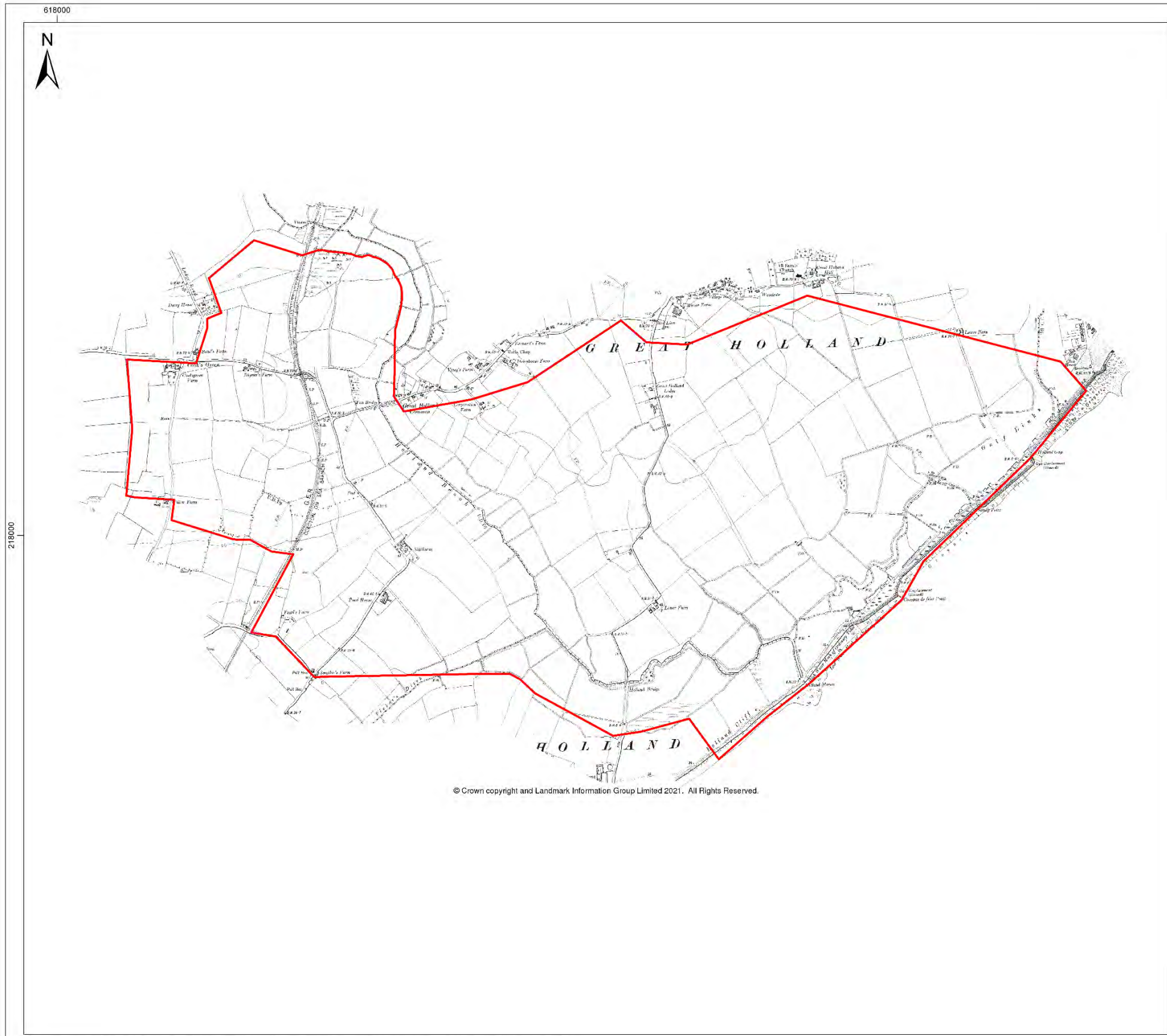
1898 Ordnance Survey Map

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	08/09/2021	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013		Figure Number Fig. 13.2	
Scale 1:20,000	Plot Size A3	Datum OSGB36	Projection BNG

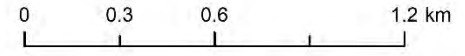


File ref: Z:\Air Photo Services\Projects\2021\221 05 02 Northfalls (Greater Gabbard Extension) Onshore cable route\005 GIS\Mapbook\PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013.2-1898.mxd



Legend

Northfalls Search Area



Data Source:
Drawing Title

1925 Ordnance Survey Map

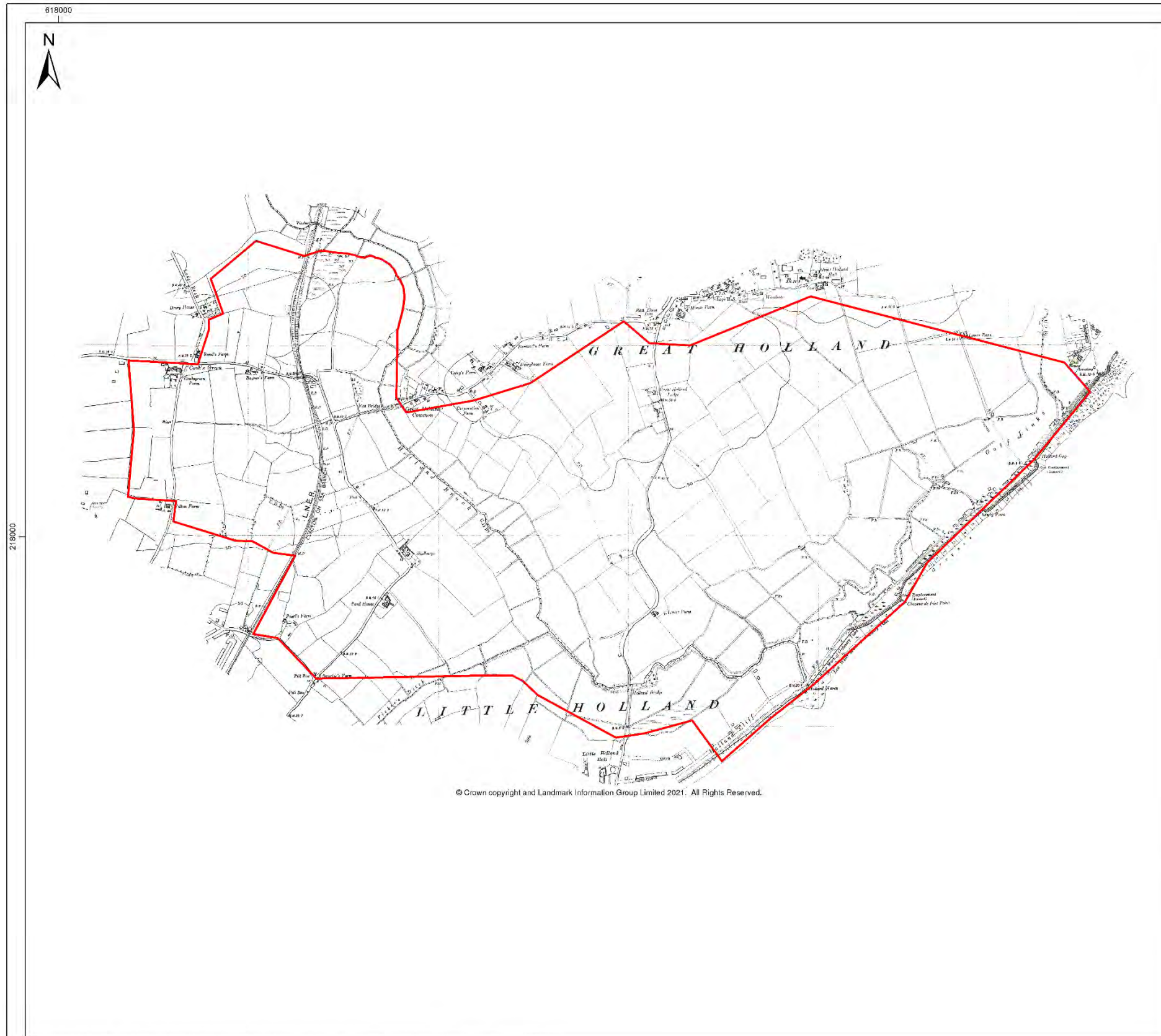
Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	06/09/2021	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number: **PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013** Figure Number: **Fig. 13.3**

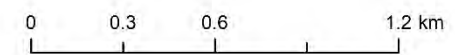
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File ref. Z:\Air Photo Services\Projects\2021\221 05 02 Northfalls (Greater Gabbard Extension) Onshore cable route\005 GIS\Mapbook\PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013.3-1925.mxd



Legend
 Northfalls Search Area



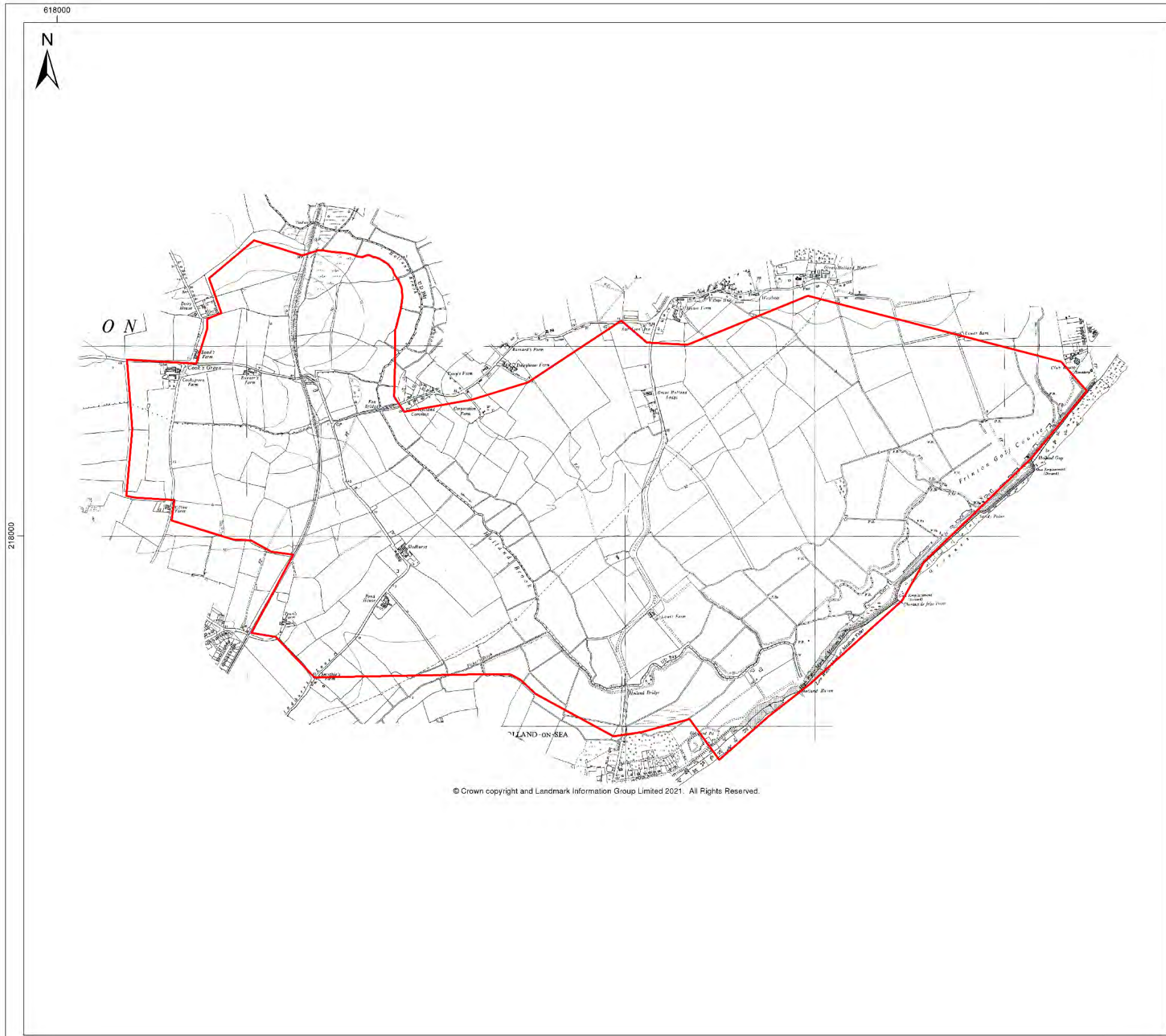
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 Drawing Title
1938 Ordnance Survey Map

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	06/09/2021	First issue	ASJ	CC

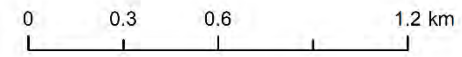
Drawing Number PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013		Figure Number Fig. 13.4	
Scale 1:20,000	Plot Size A3	Datum OSGB36	Projection BNG



File ref: Z:\Air Photo Services\Projects\2021\221 05 02 Northfalls (Greater Gabbard Extension) Onshore cable route\005 GIS\Mapbook\PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013.4-1938.mxd



Legend
 Northfalls Search Area



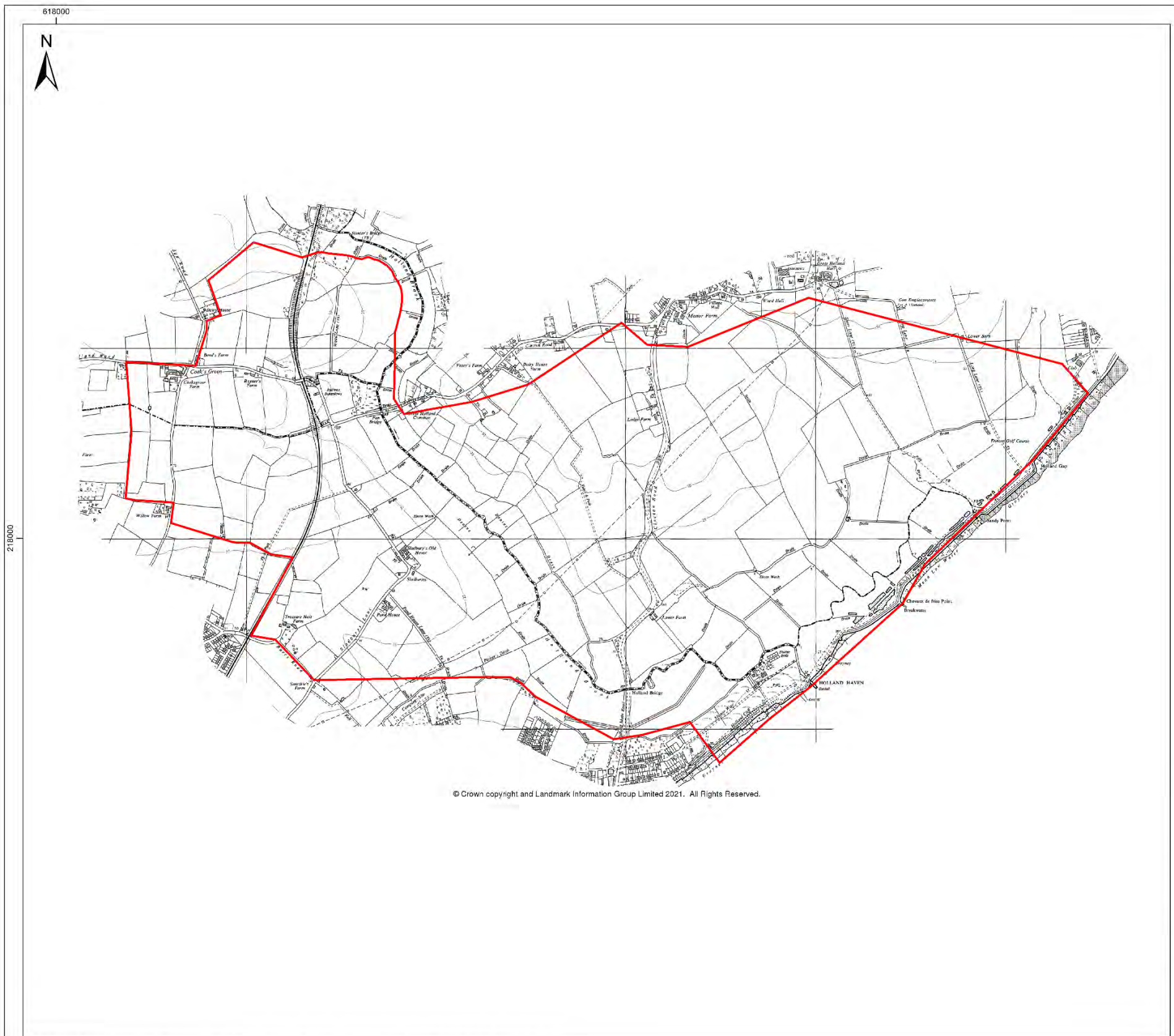
Data Source:
 Drawing Title
1958 Ordnance Survey Map

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	06/09/2021	First issue	ASJ	CC

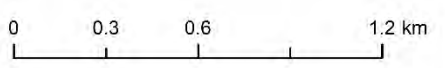
Drawing Number: **PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013** Figure Number: **Fig. 13.5**
 Scale: 1:20,000 Plot Size: A3 Datum: OSGB36 Projection: BNG



File ref: Z:\Air Photo Services\Projects\2021\221 05 02 Northfalls (Greater Gabbard Extension) Onshore cable route\005 GIS\Mapbook\PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013.5-1958.mxd



Legend
 Northfalls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title

1967 Ordnance Survey Map

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	06/09/2021	First issue	ASJ	CC

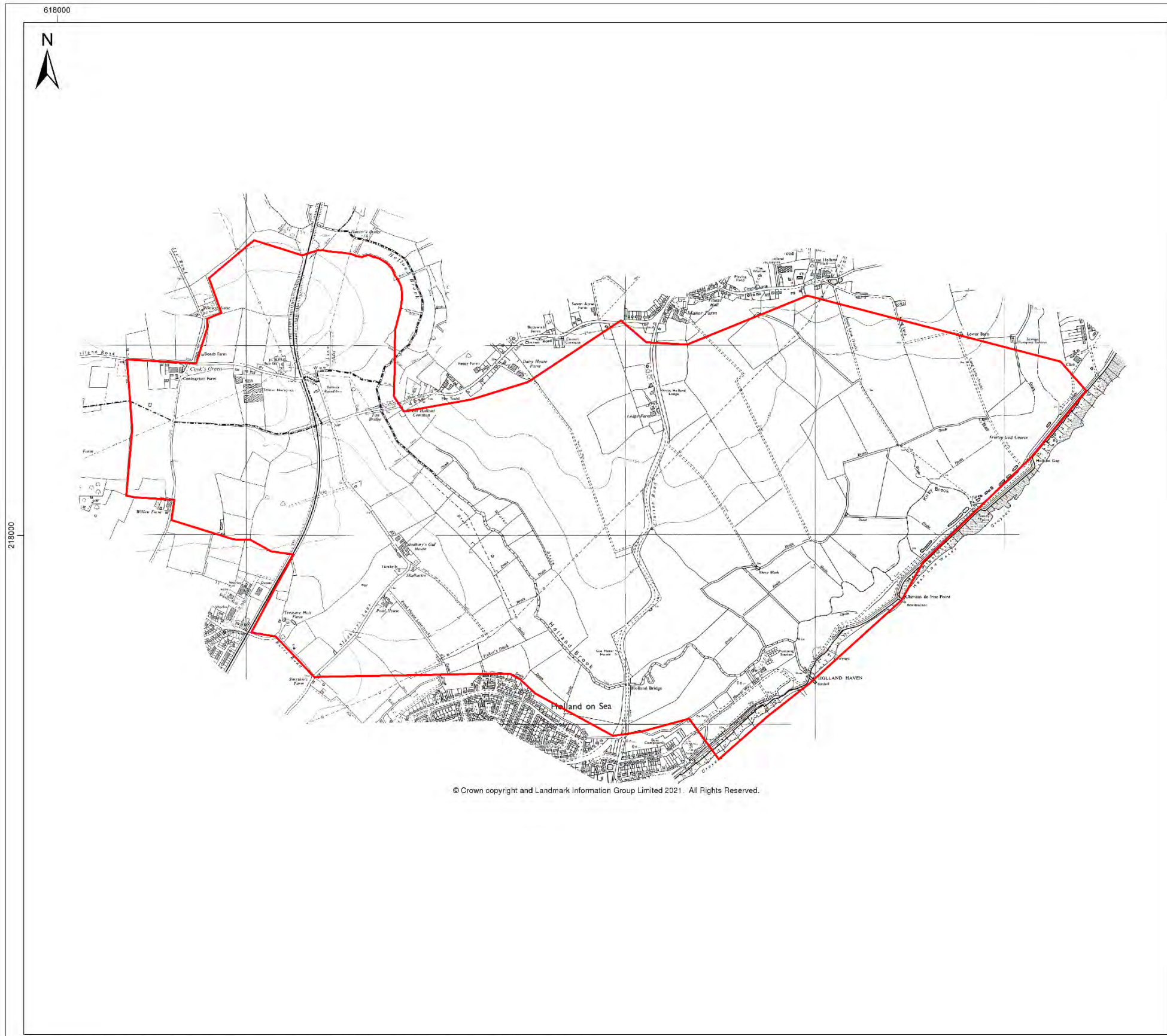
Drawing Number PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013		Figure Number Fig. 13.6	
Scale 1:20,000	Plot Size A3	Datum OSGB36	Projection BNG





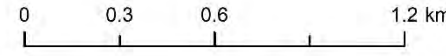
Offshore Wind Farm

File ref: Z:\AI\Photo Services\Projects\2021\221 05 02 Northfalls (Greater Gabbard Extension) Onshore cable route\005 GIS\Mapbook\PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013.6-1967.mxd



Legend

Northfalls Search Area



Data Source:
Drawing Title

1973 - 1976 Ordnance Survey Map

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	06/09/2021	First issue	ASJ	CC

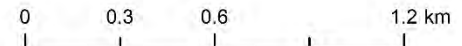
Drawing Number PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013		Figure Number Fig. 13.7	
Scale 1:20,000	Plot Size A3	Datum OSGB36	Projection BNG





Legend

Northfalls Search Area



Data Source:
Drawing Title

1999 Ordnance Survey Map

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	06/09/2021	First issue	ASJ	CC

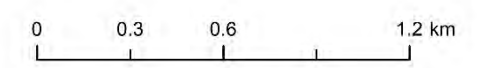
Drawing Number PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013		Figure Number Fig. 13.8	
Scale 1:20,000	Plot Size A3	Datum OSGB36	Projection BNG



File ref: Z:\Air Photo Services\Projects\2021\221 05 02 Northfalls (Greater Gabbard Extension) Onshore cable route\005 GIS\Mapbook\PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013.8-1999.mxd



Legend
 Northfalls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title

2006 Ordnance Survey Map

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	06/09/2021	First issue	ASJ	CC

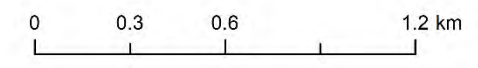
Drawing Number PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013		Figure Number Fig. 13.9	
Scale 1:20,000	Plot Size A3	Datum OSGB36	Projection BNG



File ref. Z:\Air Photo Services\Projects\2021\221 05 02 Northfalls (Greater Gabbard Extension) Onshore cable route\005 GIS\Mapbook\PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013.9-2006.mxd



Legend
 Northfalls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title
2016 Ordnance Survey Map

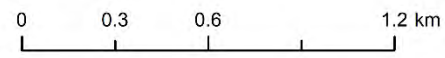
Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	06/09/2021	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number: **PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013** Figure Number: **Fig. 13.10**
 Scale: 1:20,000 Plot Size: A3 Datum: OSGB36 Projection: BNG





Legend
 Northfalls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title

2021 Ordnance Survey Map

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	06/09/2021	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013		Figure Number Fig. 13.11	
Scale 1:20,000	Plot Size A3	Datum OSGB36	Projection BNG



File ref: Z:\Air Photo Services\Projects\2021\221 05 02 Northfalls (Greater Gabbard Extension) Onshore cable route\005 GIS\Mapbook\PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0013.11-2021.mxd

9. Appendix Airborne remote sensing data sources, processing, interpretation, mapping methodology and limitations

Data Type and Sources

9.1. This survey has utilised a range of sources and archives in order to identify, interpret and map heritage features from the air and from satellites. This section gives details about the methodology employed to search each archive, the type of data available for study and the interpretation methods applied to each data set.

Online Aerial and Satellite-Derived Images

9.2. Since 1999, digital mosaics of multiple timelines of georeferenced aerial photographs have been uploaded to geoportals such as Google Earth and at Bing.com. The dates attributed to these images are not 100% assured or authenticated, but for heritage survey purposes this has no legal implication in this instance. They are available in real time as open-source imagery online, with some copyright requirements. The imagery may change when new sources are uploaded.

9.3. All available online aerial and satellite derived images which constitute the open-source mosaics of aerial imagery displayed on Google Earth and Bing.com/Maps (aerial and birds-eye if available) were consulted for this survey. All timelines available on these geoportals were systematically consulted, between 1st and 30th June 2021.

9.4. Following magnification, relevant images were captured at the highest resolution using the 'save-image' function in Google Earth Pro or a screen snipping tool. They were saved, labelled and filed for geo-referencing.

9.5. Summer timelines at Google Earth were very helpful in the recording of cropmarked buried sites.

9.6. Aerial images displayed at Bing Maps was used in the same manner but with the limitations that there was a restricted single view timeline and less flexible image capture mechanisms. The Microsoft 'snipping tool' was used to capture the relevant images which generally were not as informative as the comprehensive timeline datasets at Google Earth

Aerial photographs held at the Historic England Archive

- 9.7. Paper based copies of all vertical, military oblique and specialist oblique aerial photos held under enquiry number 128957 were examined in detail in the Historic England Public Search Room, by Adam Jarvis in June 2021. Relevant photographs were recorded using a high resolution digital camera, filed and selected images georeferenced for the project archive. A map showing the Historic England aerial photograph coverage is presented at **Figure 2**. The Historic England Archive could only arrange access to the 1940s – 1960s verticals due to CV19 restrictions.

Aerial photographs held at The Cambridge University collection of Aerial photographs (CUCAP)

- 9.8. The CUCAP collection was fully consulted by the Essex NMP. The collection is closed for digitisation, but a coversearch was obtained online at <https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/map/>. A map showing the CUCAP aerial photograph coverage is presented at **Figure 3**.

Aerial photographs held at Essex Council

- 9.9. Digital images were supplied by Essex Council and were processed received from Helen Saunders and georeferenced as needed for interpretation. A map showing the Essex Council aerial photograph coverage is presented at **Figure 4**.

Essex NMP Data

- 9.10. Essex NMP data were supplied in GIS-ready shapefiles, which were derived from scanning individual drawn OS quarter sheet overlays depicting the NMP data. These data were integrated into this report as separate shapefile layers to maintain the integrity and acknowledgement of the source of these data. They were updated and all features re-digitised to bring them into line with modern recording standards where appropriate. The data covered the site fully, and were derived from the Tendring Enhancement NMP project for this area.

Environment Agency LiDAR Data

- 9.11. The Environment Agency has collected LiDAR data from airborne survey platforms in recent years at varying resolutions, which are available for downloading, processing, visualising and interpreting *via* the EA website <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=Survey> (Environment Agency, 2020).

- 9.12. LiDAR data indicate variation in the height of the ground surface. Data is collected by an active laser beam fired in pulses which scans the ground surface. The reflected pulses are recorded by the sensor on board a geolocated airborne survey platform, fitted with an inertial measurement unit to record the roll, pitch and yaw of the aircraft.
- 9.13. The point cloud data derived from the survey are processed into a series of Digital Elevation Models (DEM) usually in American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) format. These include Digital Surface Models (DSM) which contain tree cover and buildings, and Digital Terrain Models (DTM) which remove tree cover and can reveal features beneath the tree canopy (Bennett *et al* 2012; Hesse 2010; Štular *et al* 2012, Historic England, 2018).
- 9.14. These data are of assistance in recording micro and macro topographic features which may indicate relict or extant archaeological features and historic landscapes alongside more modern features. LiDAR data are best interpreted and used in conjunction with modern and historic aerial photographs and maps to provide ground truth information for features and sites recorded *via* this prospection method.
- 9.15. The data needed were identified by using the EA timestamp shapefile detailing the LiDAR file names within the area of interest and the OS 10km and 5km grid square to identify the grids and quarter sheets. Digital Terrain Models were selected as the primary data source as the ability to remove the vegetation cover makes it ideal for prospection. All available LiDAR data for this site were downloaded for completeness of evidence. The metadata for the LiDAR downloaded for this assessment can be seen at **Table 2**.
- 9.16. The whole study area was covered by NLP LiDAR data at 1m resolution with other data available in individual survey areas.
- 9.17. A map detailing the LiDAR data coverage is presented at **Figure 6**.
- 9.18. The data were visualised into Hillshade, Multi Directional Hillshade, Sky View Factor, Open Positive and Open Negative using the Relief Visualisation Toolbox (RVT) Version 2.2.1. These visualisations were chosen as they are of most use for archaeological prospection. The multiple ASCII tiles were merged before being

visualised for ease of use in the GIS. The data were analysed alongside the aerial photographs and base mapping to double check the topography and nature of features interpreted from LiDAR data.

- 9.19. An additional visualisation was created using a simplified process based upon the methodology proposed by Hesse to create a Simple Local Relief Model (SLRM) (Hesse, 2010). A low pass filter was applied to nearest neighbour resampling, and the resampled model was removed from the original DTM, creating a Local Relief Model. This was then processed through the RVT with a smoothing factor of 20m.

Table 3: LiDAR tiles processed

Tile Name	Resolution (m)	Date Captured
TM1515	1	11/02/2018
TM1816	1	22/10/2018
TM1816	1	02/12/2017
TM1816	1	26/11/2010
TM1816	1	03/10/2016
TM1816	2	30/04/1999
TM1816NE	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1816NW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1817NE	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1817NW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1817SE	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1817SW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1818	1	19/11/2016
TM1818	1	26/11/2010
TM1818	1	03/10/2016
TM1818	2	30/04/1999
TM1818NE	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1818NW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1818SE	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1818SW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1819NE	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1819NW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1819SE	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1819SW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1916NE	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1916NW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1917NE	0.25	23/04/2009

TM1917NW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1917SE	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1917SW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1918NE	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1918NW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1918SE	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1918SW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1919NE	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1919NW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1919SE	0.25	23/04/2009
TM1919SW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM2015	1	11/02/2018
TM2016	1	22/10/2018
TM2016	1	03/10/2016
TM2016	1	02/12/2017
TM2016	1	26/11/2010
TM2016NE	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2016NW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM2017NW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM2017SW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM2018	1	03/10/2016
TM2018	1	19/11/2016
TM2018	1	26/11/2010
TM2018NW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM2018SW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM2019NW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM2019SW	0.25	23/04/2009
TM2116NE	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2116NW	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2117NE	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2117SE	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2117SW	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2216	1	02/12/2017
TM2216	1	22/10/2018
TM2216	1	03/10/2016
TM2216	1	26/11/2010
TM2216NW	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2217NE	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2217NW	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2217SE	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2217SW	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2218	1	02/12/2017
TM2218	1	03/10/2016

TM2218	1	26/11/2010
TM2218NE	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2218SE	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2218SW	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2318NE	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2318NW	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2318SW	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2319SE	0.25	23/06/2008
TM2319SW	0.25	23/06/2008

Data Processing

- 9.20. The collected digitised photographs and images were labelled and archived and selected frames were georectified to the OS digital map base with the QGIS and ArcGIS georectification tools for interpretation and mapping. The project used an OSGB/1936 British National Grid European Petroleum Survey Group (EPSG):27700 Coordinate Reference System (CRS).
- 9.21. Interpretative or source queries were addressed as appropriate by further reference to the archived photographs in the survey files.
- 9.22. Following comparison to other airborne sources and all EHER data, extent of area polygons were digitised around the interpreted extent of features identified, and a site database created in QGIS as an attribute table within a shapefile.
- 9.23. When all data sources had been examined, interpretative polygons were digitised to further shapefiles to indicate the form, extent and type of extant features within areas.

Data Presentation

- 9.24. The data were presented in shapefile data format within the project GIS. A shapefile contains geographical reference data as individual objects such as a ditch, a bank, a structure or a coordinate area. Features exist as 'objects' and their 'attributes' where the interpretations are recorded within the shapefile.

- 9.25. In addition to the shapefile, the data derived from the survey are presented in the Technical Mapbook sheets 01 - 06 which is indexed at **Figure 10**.
- 9.26. The map book presents keyed, labelled and individually numbered illustrations at a consistent scale.
- 9.27. The data are also presented as a gazetteer of sites at **Table 1**. The gazetteer is derived from selected attributes within the extent of area mapping shapefile. It summarises the location, type, condition and interpretation of each individually identified site or area of features.

Interpretative Mapping

Extent of Area Mapping

- 9.28. Extent of area mapping was undertaken initially to identify archaeological assets through 'APS Site Polygons'. These polygons indicate the extent of area around a feature or group of archaeological features. A detailed supporting attribute table was compiled at this stage detailing the following for each feature:

- APS Site Number;
- Asset Type;
- Broad Type;
- NMP coverage;
- APS derived records;
- Evidence Type (1-10);
- Source (1-10);
- Period;
- Monument UID Number;
- Source HER;
- Comment;
- Geological Disturbance;
- NMP Additions/Remapping;
- By;
- Supplier;
- Client;
- Project;

- Easting;
 - Northing;
 - National Grid Reference;
 - Map Source; and
 - Map Book Number.
- 9.29. This process created a database which forms the basis for all detailed mapping and analysis.
- 9.30. Aerial imagery and LiDAR analysis is a non-intrusive survey method, and not all features which are identified may be accurately dated by this means alone.

Assumptions and Limitations

Historic Aerial Photographs

- 9.31. The assumption that aerial photographic survey and vertical and oblique aerial photographs show all features and will reveal a complete archaeological record in any given area is erroneous. This is due to many interactive survey, seasonal, environmental, meteorological and perception and interpretation issues which are set out below.
- 9.32. Interpretation of aerial photographs relies either on visual identification of the effect heritage assets have on crops and other vegetation, marks in soils or visible features or earthworks which are more visible at times of clear low light.
- 9.33. It is important to note that aerial photographs usually only show part of the horizontal and vertical extent of buried and upstanding features. Their capacity to reveal features as cropmarks, vegetation marks, soil marks or as the shadows cast by banks, ditches and walls, depends upon several environmental and agricultural factors prevalent at the time of the photographic survey. It is possible for many years' photography over one site to show nothing at all, and then during one instance of survey to reveal complex buried cropmark features. The direction of light at the time of photography, with reference to shadows cast and crop or soil marked features highlighted, can also affect the visibility of features on aerial photographs. Unlike digitally processed LiDAR and other data, the azimuth of the sun cannot be changed on a conventional aerial photograph.

- 9.34. Past and present land use also presents limitations to visibility of features. A cropped arable regime of cereals often allows the formation of cropmarks, whereas grassland, unless seen in times of extreme moisture stress, can mask the appearance of buried features. The time of year is thus important in gaining maximum benefit from aerial photographic sorties. In winter, the low leaf index and lower light angle assists visibility of topographic and earthwork features. In summer, ripening crops, often from April through to harvest in July/August, may show differential marks over buried features. Dry conditions will often cause parching in grass, which will then reveal areas of former foundations as the grass dies over the harder less moisture retentive buried features. Following harvest, weathering and ploughing, marks in soil often show where buried archaeological deposits are being actively ploughed and brought to the surface.
- 9.35. In this area of Essex, away from the marine-alluviated coast, the arable areas have been intensively eroded by ploughing. The areas of lighter shallow soils over well drained substrates are conducive to the formation of cropmarks over both buried heritage assets and complex and extensive geological anomalies in the substrates.
- 9.36. In constructing a comprehensive interpretation of the archaeological landscape, it is essential to examine a range of photographs, taken under a variety of environmental conditions, as has been done in this case.
- 9.37. The aerial photographs taken in the 1940s often recorded extant landscapes which have been altered or carry evidence for pre-modern fields and extant military features, particularly in coastal areas. These historic photos provide a starting point for the assessment of landscape change, in conjunction with the study of historic maps and modern aerial and satellite-derived imagery.
- 9.38. The remit of past oblique aerial surveys, the survey areas chosen and the visibility of sites to the aerial archaeologist can often determine the content and coverage of oblique aerial photography. Observer led flights may be heavily biased and may miss features which were present but were not seen or recorded. This area has been surveyed carefully by aerial archaeologists and subject to past mapping by the NMP, but some additions and clarifications to former mapping and interpretations have been made as expected.

9.39. It is also important to note that the perception of the environment and expectation of what is to be found may often limit the air photo analyst's mental 'openness' to features. This perception factor is mitigated by repeated examination of imagery taken in different years and under different conditions, and by teamwork between two or more interpreters checking the data. 'Photo fatigue' is also a factor in drop-off rates of discovery or perception of features. It is mitigated by alternating activities and personnel, checking interpretations with other team members and taking adequate visual breaks.

Online aerial photographs and satellite-derived images

9.40. Google Earth regularly uploads new images and attributes some images with the name of the provider and a date of capture. These dates are not verified, but for archaeological survey this is not a legally essential element of the metadata. The issue with data derived from geoportals such as Google Earth is that it changes and is added to; it is a dynamic collection of varied mosaiced dated images and varied resolutions of data derived from aerial photography and satellite imagery. During 2017-2018, Google began to capture its own data, and these layers are largely 'unattributed' in terms of provider. The main UK providers to Google Earth include Getmapping, Infoterra and Bluesky, The GeoInformation Group (now Geomni/Verisk), Maxar and CNES/Airbus. The mosaic 'cuts' where images have been blended together and captured in different seasons are readily apparent, often within the same 'timeline' data.

Aerial Imagery Limitations: Conclusion

9.41. Aerial photograph assessments are often based on sequences of historical imagery which provide a series of 'snapshots' of the landscape under different conditions. In contrast, LiDAR and multi-spectral data are typically gathered at a single or series of closely spaced points in time. Levelled features which are now only visible as cropmarks are not usually visible *via* LiDAR data unless they are recorded as substantially differing vegetation heights within a DSM, or the features causing the cropmarks are still extant as micro topographic differences in the ground surface.

9.42. The limitations of these data sources are appreciated and considered during survey and use of multiple data sources. Multiple times of survey increases the discovery

rate and certainty of interpretation from all airborne data sources when they are examined concurrently.

LiDAR Data

- 9.43. LiDAR data are collected for multiple environmental and engineering survey purposes and are therefore sometimes not in compliance with optimum timeframes for heritage survey requirements. An optimum LiDAR survey date for recovery of micro and macro topographic heritage data spans late November to mid-March in the northern hemisphere. This is when leaf canopy and vegetation are at their lowest and a higher proportion of bare earth is exposed in both woodland and open areas to ensure that the laser pulses reach and return to and from the ground in sufficient density to record topography to create an accurate and detailed DTM.
- 9.44. Whilst of excellent high resolution, some data are not gathered at an optimal time for specific heritage survey purposes, as they are provided to serve the needs of multi-disciplinary surveys. A lower resolution survey captured during the winter months very often provides more data due to the lack of intervening vegetation which prevents sufficient laser points from reaching the ground surface. A low density of vegetation and leaf canopy is essential to the effectiveness of LiDAR survey in that it ensures maximum penetration of light signals to the ground surface in vegetated areas. The LiDAR data are, however, of assistance in recording some micro and more macro topographic features which may indicate relict or extant archaeological features and historic landscapes. They were used over the survey area in multiple visualisations alongside the aerial photographs and satellite image data. LiDAR data are best interpreted and used in conjunction with modern and historic aerial photographs and maps to provide ground truth information, and this was achieved in this survey.
- 9.45. For LiDAR data captured during 'leaf / crop on' conditions, less data is recorded due to foliage and vegetation masking the route of the laser. Similarly, areas of water will absorb the laser giving no returned points.
- 9.46. The majority of the NLP LiDAR data were collected between October and March, with varied dates for smaller surveys.

- 9.47. When the point cloud is processed into a DTM, reduced ground coverage results in a simplified geometry surface interpolated from the few available data points which can obstruct features of interest.
- 9.48. The horizontal cell resolution of LiDAR data can also influence the detection rates of archaeological features. This can occur where the spacing of point measurements is sufficiently wide to conceal or reduce the visibility of small archaeological features. This may have affected this assessment in areas where LiDAR data were gathered at 2m, 1m and 50cm resolutions as opposed to the more detailed 25cm resolution data.
- 9.49. It is also important to note that LiDAR visualisation techniques are continually developing and advancing. The multiple visualisations now applied to DSM and DTM data *via* the RVT used for this survey are effective in heritage interpretation. Hillshade, and particularly fixed-direction Hillshade, visualisations do not show the correct position of the actual features, only the position of their virtual 'shadows' on the ground. It is thus important to use multiple visualisations of LiDAR data to ensure accurate positioning of recorded features and optimise the results.

LiDAR data: conclusion

- 9.50. The majority of the LiDAR data were captured at times of low leaf index; however these data did not reveal consistently significant topographic heritage assets over the whole of this area. This is due to the eroded and buried nature of the cropmarked sites which constitute the majority of the aerial evidence which is largely eroded to sub-surface level.

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11. Acknowledgements

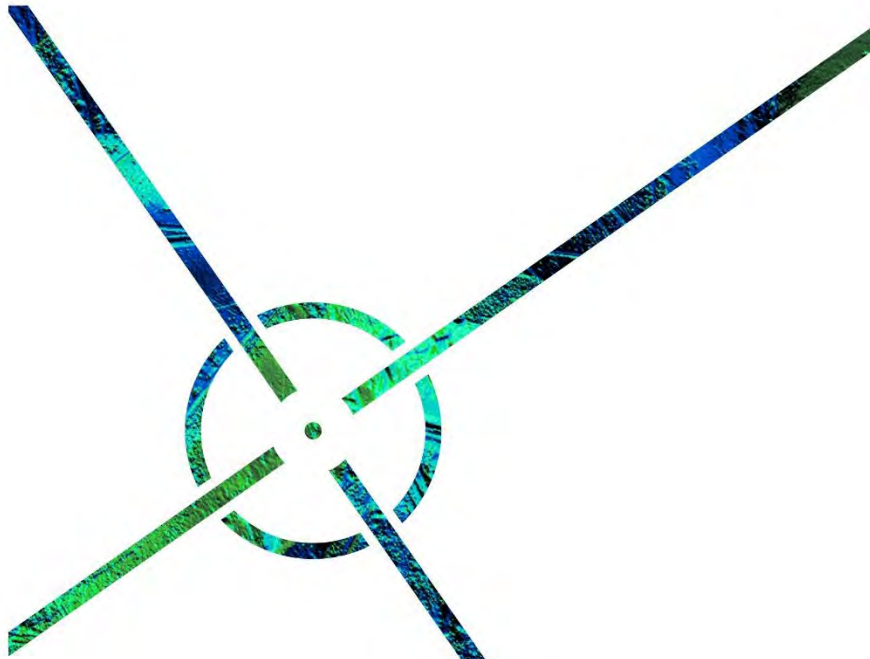
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- Essex HER and especially Helen Saunders for provision of digital aerial photos;
- Essex Records Office;
- The National Archives; and
- Historic England Archive, Swindon.

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North Falls Offshore Wind Farm

Onshore Cable Corridors and Substation Options

Assessment Report

Assessment of airborne and satellite remote sensing data and map regression analysis for archaeology

NORTH FALLS OFFSHORE WIND FARM
ONSHORE CABLE CORRIDORS AND SUBSTATION OPTIONS
Assessment of airborne and satellite remote sensing data and
map regression analysis for archaeology

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Aerial photograph, satellite imagery and LiDAR data interpretation and mapping, GIS data management	Adam Jarvis ACIfA
QA checked by	Chris Cox MA MCIfA FSA (interpretation and mapping), Nereide Gilhead ACCA Affil. CIfA (report) David Lang BA PCIfA (GIS data attribute tables and gazetteer of sites)

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Table of Contents

Summary

1. Introduction, aims and objectives	1
2. Sources of data	4
3. Interpretation and mapping summary	10
4. Environment and known heritage assets	11
5. Results.....	17
6. Aerial photograph and LiDAR survey conclusion.....	26
7. Map regression analysis.....	27
8. Map Regression Conclusion.....	33
9. Appendix Airborne remote sensing data sources, processing, interpretation, mapping methodology and limitations.....	34
10. Bibliography	46
11. Acknowledgements	48

Figures

Filename	Figure no.	Title
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0014-SiteLocation.mxd	Figure 1	Site Location
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0015-HistoricEnglandCoversearch.mxd	Figure 2	Historic England aerial photographs
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0016-CUCAPCoverage.mxd	Figure 3	CUCAP aerial photographs
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0017_EssexCCAPs.mxd	Figure 4	Essex County Council aerial photographs
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0018-LidarCoverage.mxd	Figure 5	LiDAR data coverage
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0019-Geology.mxd	Figure 6	Geology
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0020-Soils.mxd	Figure 7	Soils
The following figures are supplied as PDF files because they are too large and voluminous to fit into a standard Word document.		
2PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0021 Mapbook Index.mxd	Figure 8	Heritage mapbook Index
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0022.1-23-Mapbook.mxd	Figure 9	Heritage mapbook
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0023-Plan of Essex1777.mxd	Figure 10	Chapman and André's map of Essex, 1777
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0024-ParishIndex.mxd	Figure 11	Parish index
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0025-GreatHolland1839.mxd	Figure 12	Great Holland Tithe map 1839

Filename	Figure no.	Title
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0026-Thorpe-le-Soken1841.mxd	Figure 13	Thorpe le Soken Tithe map 1841
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0027-Beaumont1839.mxd	Figure 14	Beaumont Tithe map 1839
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0028-Tendring1842.mxd	Figure 15	Tendring Tithe map 1942
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0029-Wix1837.mxd	Figure 16	Wix Tithe map 1837
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0030-Bradfield1838.mxd	Figure 17	Bradfield Tithe map 1838
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0031-Mistley1843.mxd	Figure 18	Mistley tithe map 1843
2PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0032-LittleBentley1841.mxd	Figure 19	Little Bentley Tithe map 1841
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0033-LittleBromley1841.mxd	Figure 20	Little Bromley Tithe map 1841
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0034-GreatBromley1839.mxd	Figure 21	Great Bromley Tithe map 1839
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0035-Ardleigh1842.mxd	Figure 22	Ardleigh Tithe map 1842
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0036-Lawford1839.mxd	Figure 23	Lawford tithe map 1839
2PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0037-OS1874-1875.mxd	Figure 24	OS map, 1874-1875
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0038-1898.mxd	Figure 25	OS map 1898
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0039-1922-1925.mxd	Figure 26	OS map 1922-25
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0040-1953-1958.mxd	Figure 27	OS map 1953-1958
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0041-1966-1967.mxd	Figure 28	OS map 1966-1967
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0042-1976-1983.mxd	Figure 29	OS map 1976-1983
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0043-1994.mxd	Figure 30	OS map 1994

Tables

Table 1	Sites identified within the site from aerial photographs, satellite imagery and visualised LiDAR data
Table 2	Sites recorded within the EHER but not mapped for this assessment
Table 3	Tithe maps which were used for this assessment
Table 4	OS maps which were used for this assessment
Table 5	LiDAR tiles which were downloaded and processed for this assessment

Glossary of abbreviations

APS	Air Photo Services Ltd
ArcGIS	Artificial Intelligence Geographic Information System
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CRS	Coordinate Reference System
CSV	Comma Separated Value file
CUCAP	Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DSM	Digital Surface Model
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DXF	Drawing Exchange Format
EA	Environment Agency
EPSG	European Petroleum Survey Group
GIS	Geographic Information System
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
ERO	Essex Records Office
LiDAR	Light Detection And Ranging
NA	The National Archives
NFOW	North Falls Offshore Windfarm Ltd
NGR	National Grid Reference
NLP	National LiDAR Programme
NMP	(Historic England) National Mapping Programme
OS	Ordnance Survey
MonUID	EHER site reference
QGIS	Quantum Geographic Information System
RVT	Relief Visualisation Toolbox
SLRM	Simple Local Relief Model
WWI	World War One (1914-1918)
WWII	World War Two (1939 – 1945)

Summary

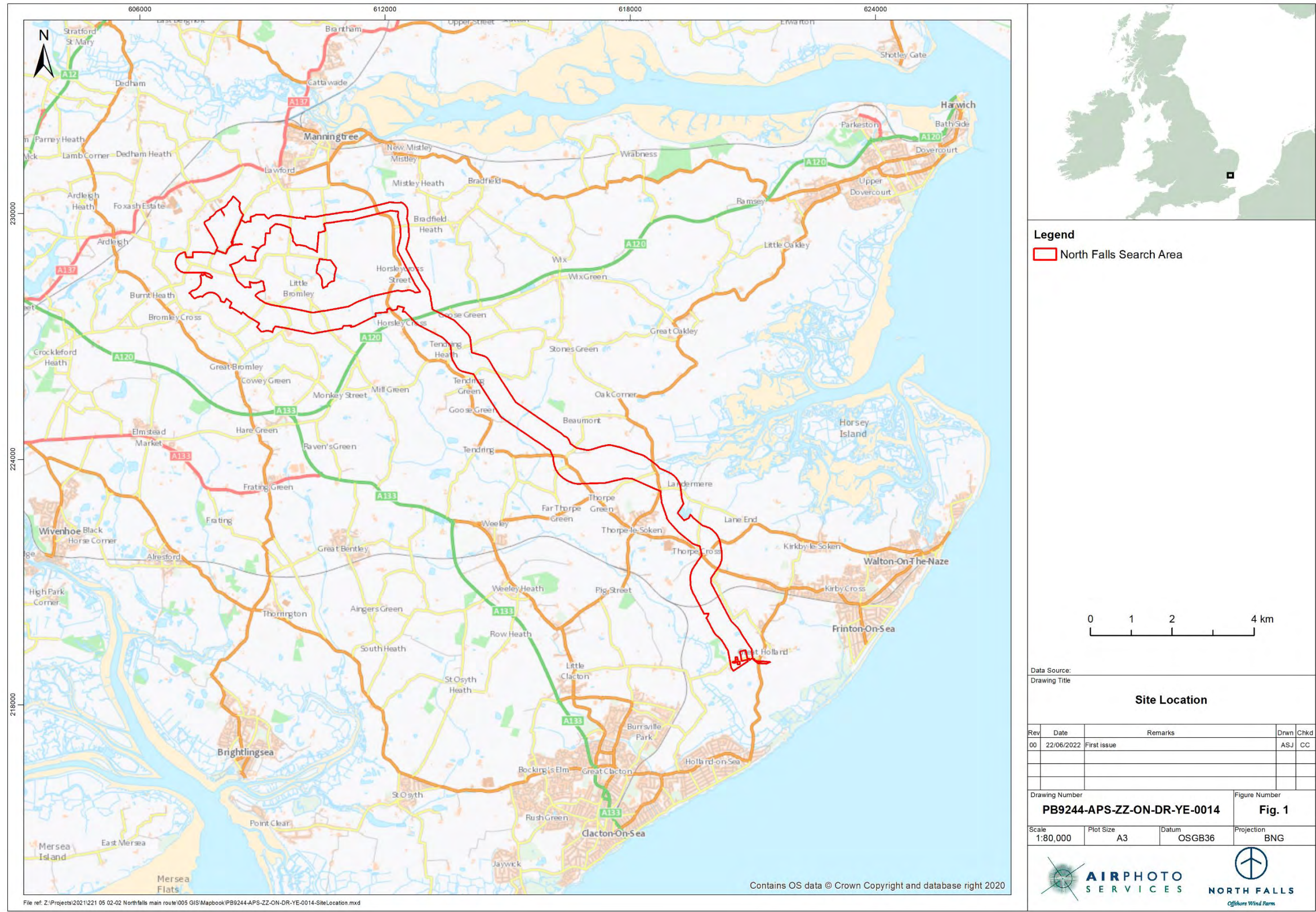
- S1. Air Photo Services Ltd (APS) was commissioned to undertake an assessment of airborne remote sensing and satellite imagery data alongside historic map regression analysis, as part of the baseline surveys for the onshore project area components (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') for the onshore cable corridors and substation options for the North Falls Offshore Wind Farm.
- S2. The site lies to the west of the Essex coast between Great Holland in its southeast and an area to the south of Lawford and Manningtree in its northwest and is shown on **Figure 1**.
- S3. This report represents the work undertaken by APS between January and June 2022.
- S4. The object of this assessment was to provide information on the location and nature of buried and upstanding archaeological features which are visible on historic aerial photographs, modern aerial and satellite imagery and visualised Airborne Laser Scan (ALS) which is also known as Light Detection And Ranging (LiDAR) data to assess the topographic and micro topographic features within the site.
- S5. Aerial photographs and LiDAR survey data gathered between the 1940s and the present time show a former landscape of buried eroded funerary, ritual, settlement, access and agricultural features which are mainly visible on the lighter soils over gravel substrates. Multi-period features dating from prehistoric to likely modern times have been identified and mapped. Some of these features have been previously identified by the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) and the Essex National Mapping Programme (ENMP) survey.
- S6. The assessment identified thirty five areas of archaeological interest which are detailed below in the report at **Table 1**.

- S7. Map regression analysis which considers mapping surveyed between 1777 and 1994 shows that the landscape within the site is one of established smaller rural fields which increase in size as field boundaries are progressively removed since the 1950s.
- S8. The small hamlets, farms and settlements have been stably present. One antiquity, a *tumulus* was depicted by the Ordnance Survey (OS) until the 1950s.
- S9. After 1967, the landscape began to open-up with the ongoing removal of large areas of Post Medieval field boundaries which changed the rural environment that had been established following land enclosure, making the way for modern mechanised agricultural cultivation methods.

1. Introduction, aims and objectives

- 1.1. Air Photo Services Ltd (APS) was commissioned to undertake an assessment of airborne remote sensing and satellite imagery data alongside historic map regression analysis, as a baseline survey for the cable corridors and substation options (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') for the North Falls Offshore Wind Farm.
- 1.2. The Site is a linear onshore cable route corridor and lies to the west of the Essex coast between Great Holland in its southeast extent and an area under consideration for substation options to the south of Lawford and Manningtree in its northwest, as shown on **Figure 1**.
- 1.3. This report represents the work undertaken by APS between January and June 2022.

Figure 1 Site location



Aims and objectives

- 1.4. The aim of this assessment report was to provide information on the location and nature of buried and upstanding archaeological features visible on historic aerial photographs, modern aerial and satellite imagery and visualised LiDAR data to assess the buried, topographic and micro topographic features within the Site.
- 1.5. The analysis aimed to assess the present level of preservation of the buried and residual or extant historic landscape features in the Site. This was assessed in respect of the considerable landscape change wrought by intense arable farming over much of the Site to the west of the coast.
- 1.6. The objective of this report is to identify the potential for heritage asset presence and preservation through the assessment of aerial imagery, LiDAR data and map regression analysis.

2. Sources of data

2.1. The **Appendix** to this report details:

- The data sources which were consulted, and their metadata as appropriate;
- Methodologies employed; and
- Conclusions drawn from the data acquisition and processing.

2.2. In summary, the assessment systematically examined the following sources of data:

- Historic and modern aerial photographs *via* online sources;
- Satellite imagery *via* online sources;
- Specialist oblique, military oblique and vertical aerial photographs held as accessible prints and digital files at the Historic England Archive in Swindon, the locations of which are shown on **Figure 2**;
- Online search of the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) database at <https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/map/> which generates a Comma Separated Value file (CSV) file showing the locations of vertical and oblique aerial photographic surveys and site targets which are shown on **Figure 3**. This collection remains in long term closure during its digitisation in Cambridge and it is not possible to see any of the actual images at the time of writing. However, these images have been examined by the Essex National Mapping Programme (NMP) Tendring Extension project;
- Oblique aerial photographs taken during the course of specialist surveys by Helen Saunders at Essex Council, which were provided digitally as high quality scans. The locations of these obliques are shown on **Figure 4**;
- Search data as Shape (SHP) and Portable Document Format (PDF) files from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER);
- The Essex National Mapping Programme (NMP) was used as baseline data (Ingle and Saunders 2003) and covers the whole of the Site. This project was an early NMP, begun in 1993, and interpretation continued to 2017 with the Tendring Enhancement add-on to the original data;.

- Environment Agency (EA) and National LiDAR Programme (NLP) LiDAR data were available as shown at **Figure 5** and detailed at **Table 5**;
- Tithe maps covering all pre-modern parishes traversed by the Site, derived from the <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/tithe/>. Larger items such as the original paper-based Tithe and the minimal amount of enclosure maps for this area were not available for consultation in the Essex Records Office (ERO) during the timescale of this assessment due to health and safety restrictions on archive activities due to CV19. The online Tithe records present an appropriate data source in this instance and reflect the landscape in the 1830s and 1840s; and
- Georeferenced historical OS mapping provided as a digital package for commercial use by Groundsure (www.groundsure.com).

Figure 2 Historic England aerial photograph coverage

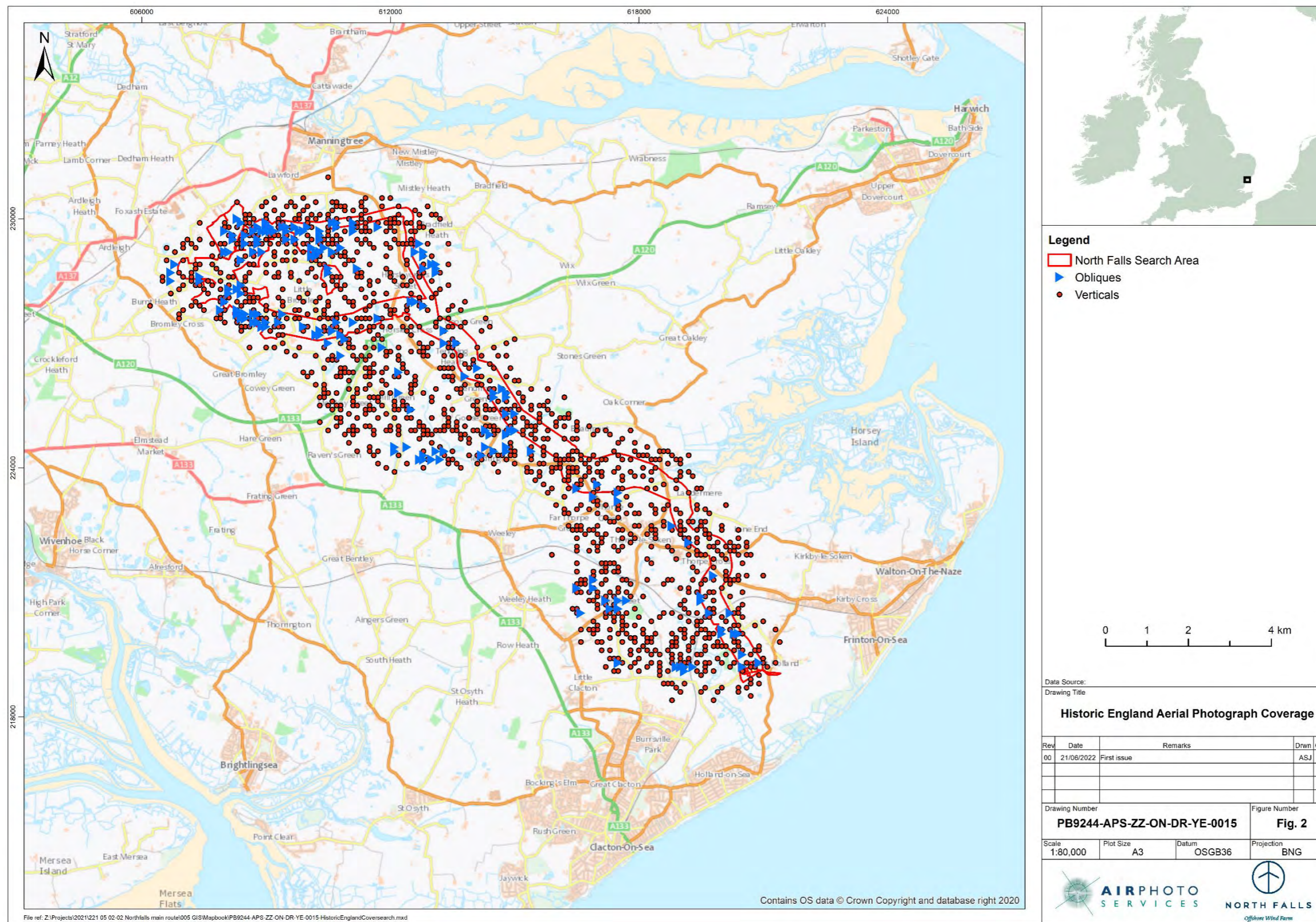


Figure 3 Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) coverage

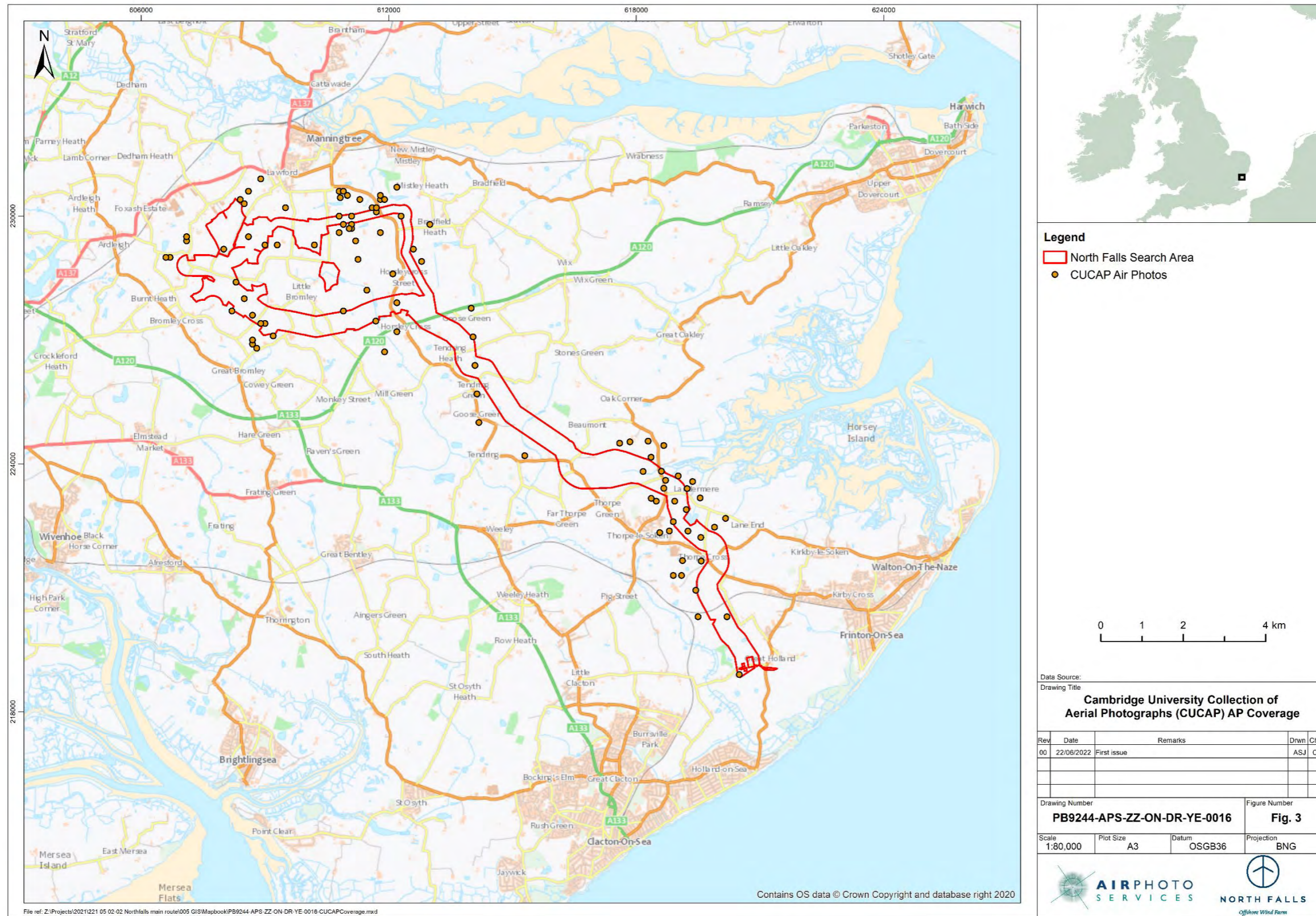


Figure 4 Essex Council aerial photographic coverage

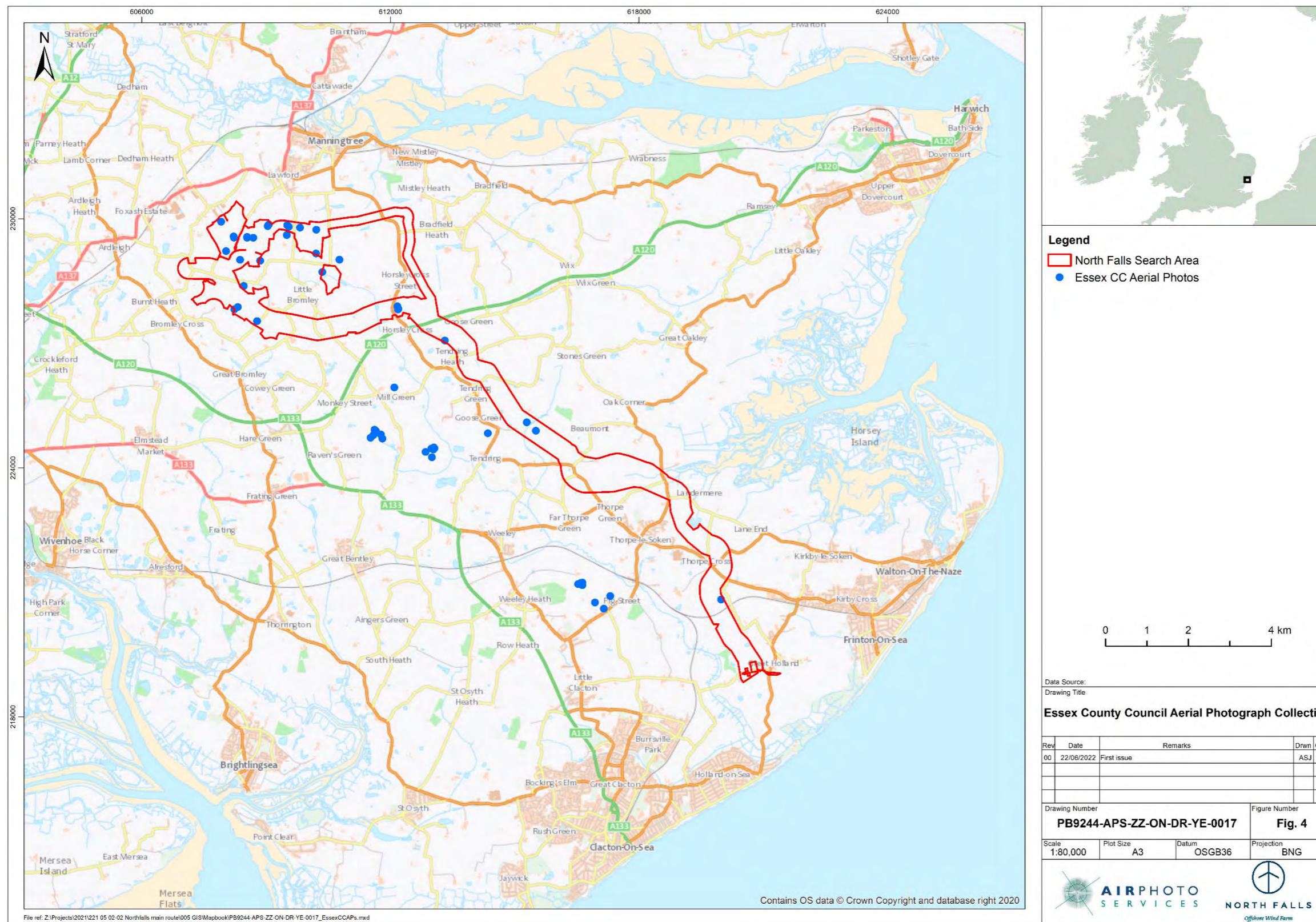
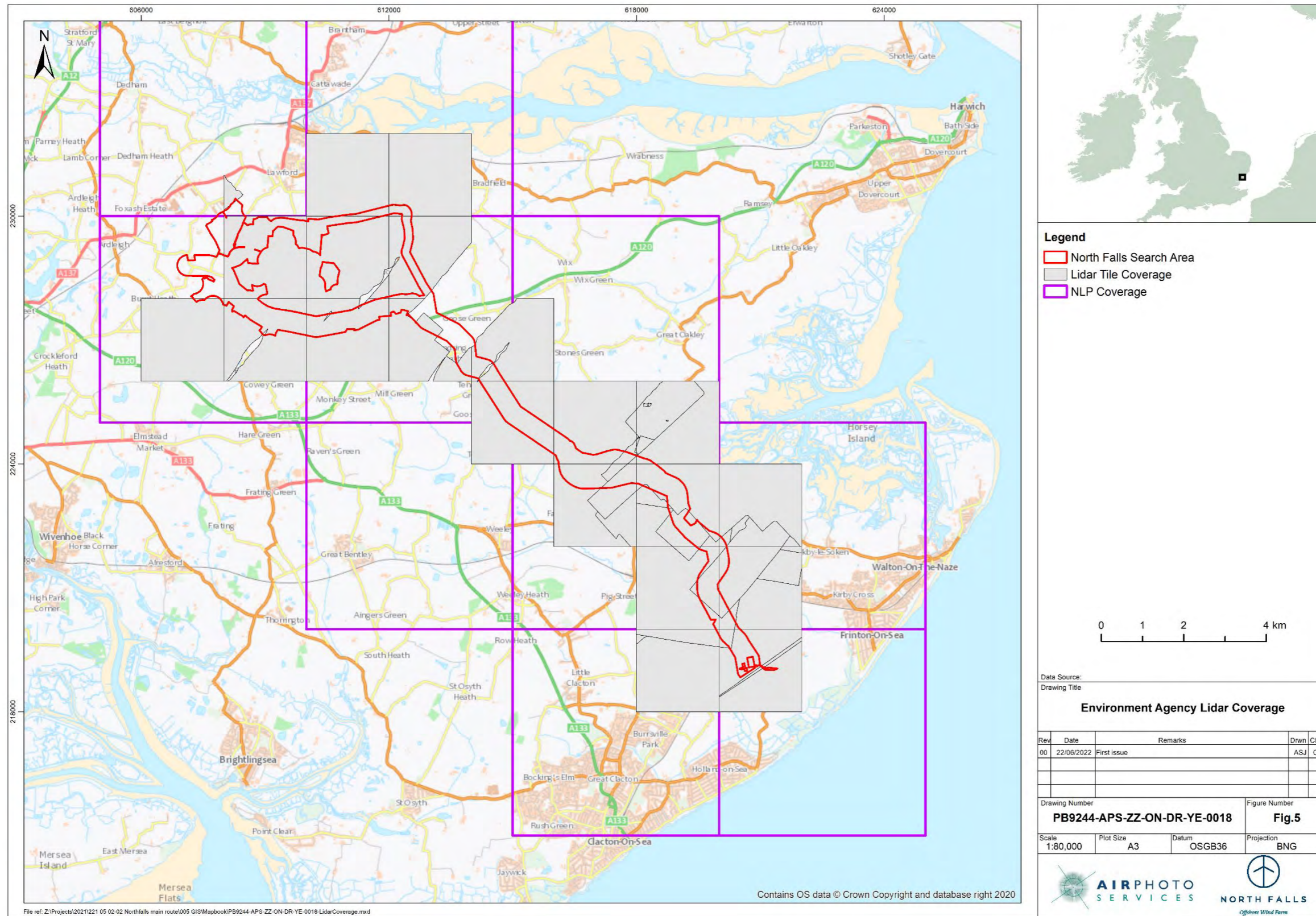


Figure 5 Environment Agency LiDAR data coverage



3. Interpretation and mapping summary

- 3.1. All photos, satellite images and LiDAR data visualisations were interpreted and mapped at a level compatible with a 1:2500 scale OS digital base map.
- 3.2. Aerial photographs were closely examined by eye on screen and as paper copies which were photographed at high resolution. Vertical aerial photos were examined with the aid of a mirror stereoscope where appropriate, or in detail on screen when consulted as digital files.
- 3.3. Selected aerial photographs were digitally rectified to an OS base map using the QGIS rectification tool. This was done to remove perspective distortion and ensure correct rectification of aerial photographs to the OS map (Scollar 2002 and 2008. Images from Google Earth were also interpreted and rectified to OS map bases and used in accordance with observations made by Scollar and Palmer, 2008.
- 3.4. The rectified files were set as background layers in QGIS where features were interpreted and drawn over the rectified photographs.
- 3.5. The Essex NMP data were taken into careful consideration, used as baseline data and updated where appropriate from newer data sources, as discussed with Essex Council. These data are important records, as they include interpretations from CUCAP photos which are not presently available for consultation.
- 3.6. Layers from the final drawing have been used to prepare the illustration for this report and are provided digitally for import to a Geographic Information System (GIS), in ESRI Shapefile format.
- 3.7. LiDAR data were downloaded, visualised and imported to QGIS and ArcGIS for interpretation and mapping.
- 3.8. Methods of acquisition, standards and guidance, processing, transcription and interpretation are detailed in the **Appendix** to this report, alongside a discussion of the limitation of each survey technique for archaeological discovery and mapping.

4. Environment and known heritage assets

- 4.1. The nature of the environment has a complex effect on both the preservation and visibility of both buried and upstanding features from the air. Many factors combine to influence very marked seasonal and temporal limitations to visibility of cropmarks¹ soil marks² and earthworks³. Land use, agricultural regimes, weather, geology and soil types are all major contributing factors to the visibility of heritage assets from airborne and satellite-derived sources.

Topography and Land Use

- 4.2. The Site lies within a hinterland to the North Sea coast between Great Holland in its southeast and an area to the south of Manningtree and Lawford in its northwest.
- 4.3. This gently undulating land rises from sea level to between 5 and 30m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to the west of the coast.
- 4.4. The land is now predominately laid to arable use with some small areas of deciduous woodland and some boundaries which act as land drains to ponds and streams, and a watercourse which runs to the sea at Beaumont Cut.

Topography and Land Use Conclusion

- 4.5. The Site presents some optimal environments for early settlement on the slightly higher ground to the immediate west of the wildlife-rich coastal area.

Within the site and its environs, buried features are recorded from the air as marks in crops following intensive use for cereal and other arable crop production. These cropmarks reveal multi period settlement, agricultural, funerary and possible ritual land use dating from earlier prehistoric through to modern periods.

¹ Where crops grow differentially over buried features such as ditches banks and walls and reveal the pattern of past sites and landscape in the colour and density of their growth.

² Differently coloured and toned soil which is part of buried features which are being directly brought to the surface by ploughing or erosion and are visible in contrast to the surrounding soil.

³ Upstanding ditched and embanked features which show from the air *via* their shadows or *via* the differential topography revealed by visualised LiDAR data.

Geology

- 4.6. The varied drift deposits (Cranfield University 2022, British Geological Survey (BGS) 2022) comprise Glaciofluvial drift (gravel) over Eocene clay, Tertiary clay, aeolian and glaciofluvial drift (gravel), with a very small area of marine alluvium to the immediate west of Beaumont Cut, a marine inlet which lies outside and to the east of the Site. Gravel deposits generally give rise to well drained soils.
- 4.7. The extent, type and location of the geological deposits is shown on **Figure 6**.

Soils

- 4.8. The varied substrates throughout the Site give rise to deep loam⁴ over well drained glaciofluvial drift, less well drained seasonally wet deep clay⁵ over Tertiary clay, better drained deep loam⁶, with saltmarsh over marine alluvium⁷ in a very small area to the west of Beaumont Cut. The soils are shown on **Figure 7**.

Geology and soils conclusion

- 4.9. In this area of Essex, the gravel substrate within parts of the Site are well drained, and crops respond readily to differences in the depth and consistency of the top and sub soils, over areas where buried ditched and embanked features are present. This effect also applies to anomalies in the consistency of the substrate. The soils in the Site present a mixed group of substrates with some soils better draining than others.
- 4.10. The well-drained loamy soils over gravels provide slightly higher and better drained areas among some less well drained and more marshy areas over clays. Marks in crops over eroded buried features and removed field boundaries have been recorded on the areas which lie over gravel and some parts of the areas over clay substrates, throughout the extent of the Site.

⁴ WIX soil association, soil map symbol 573b

⁵ WINDSOR soil association, soil map symbol 712c

⁶ TENDRING soil association, soil map symbol 582e

⁷ SALINE 1 soil association, soil map symbol 22

221 05 02_02 North Falls Offshore Wind Farm, Onshore Cable Corridors and Substation Options PB9244-107-111

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Figure 6 Geology

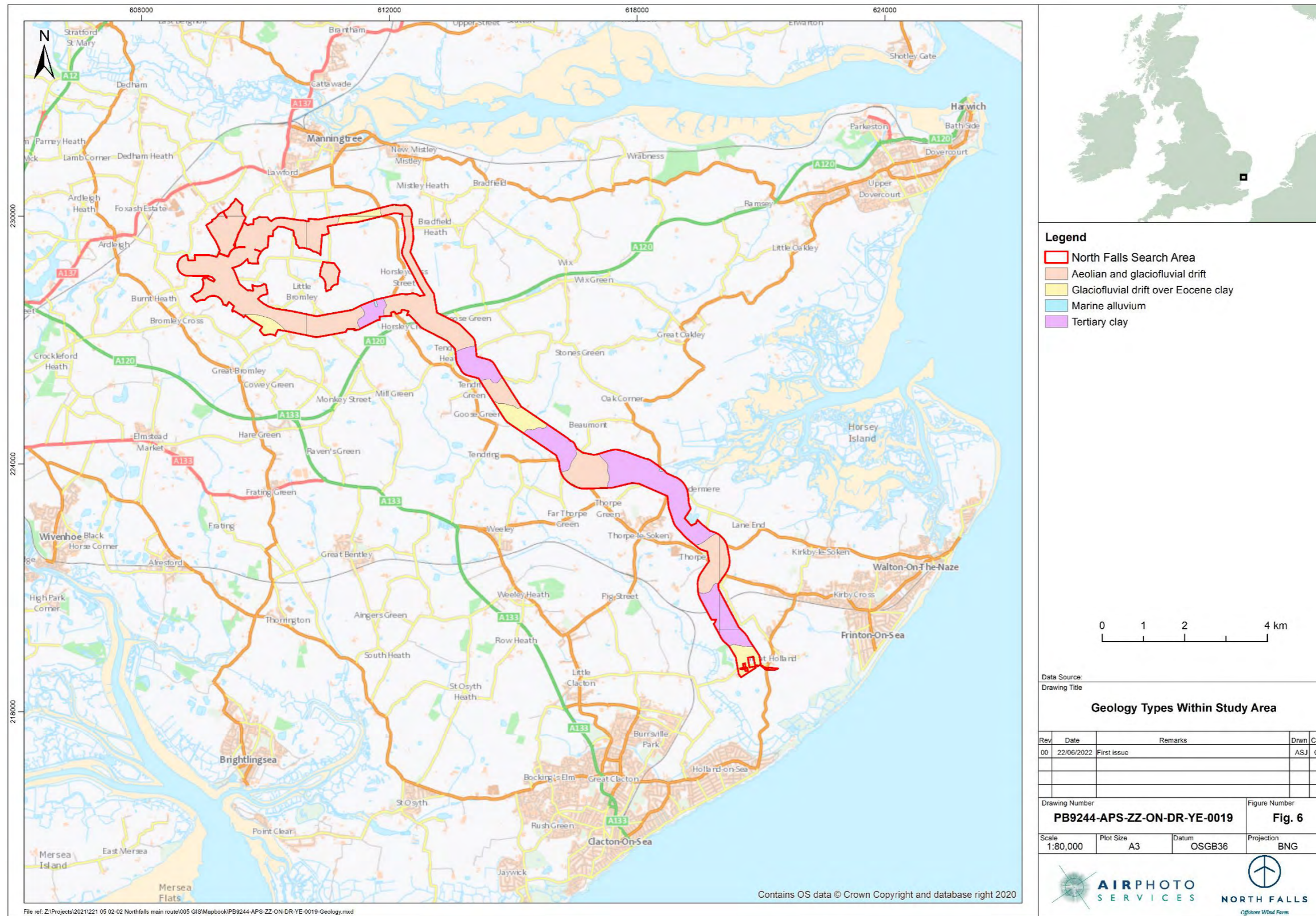
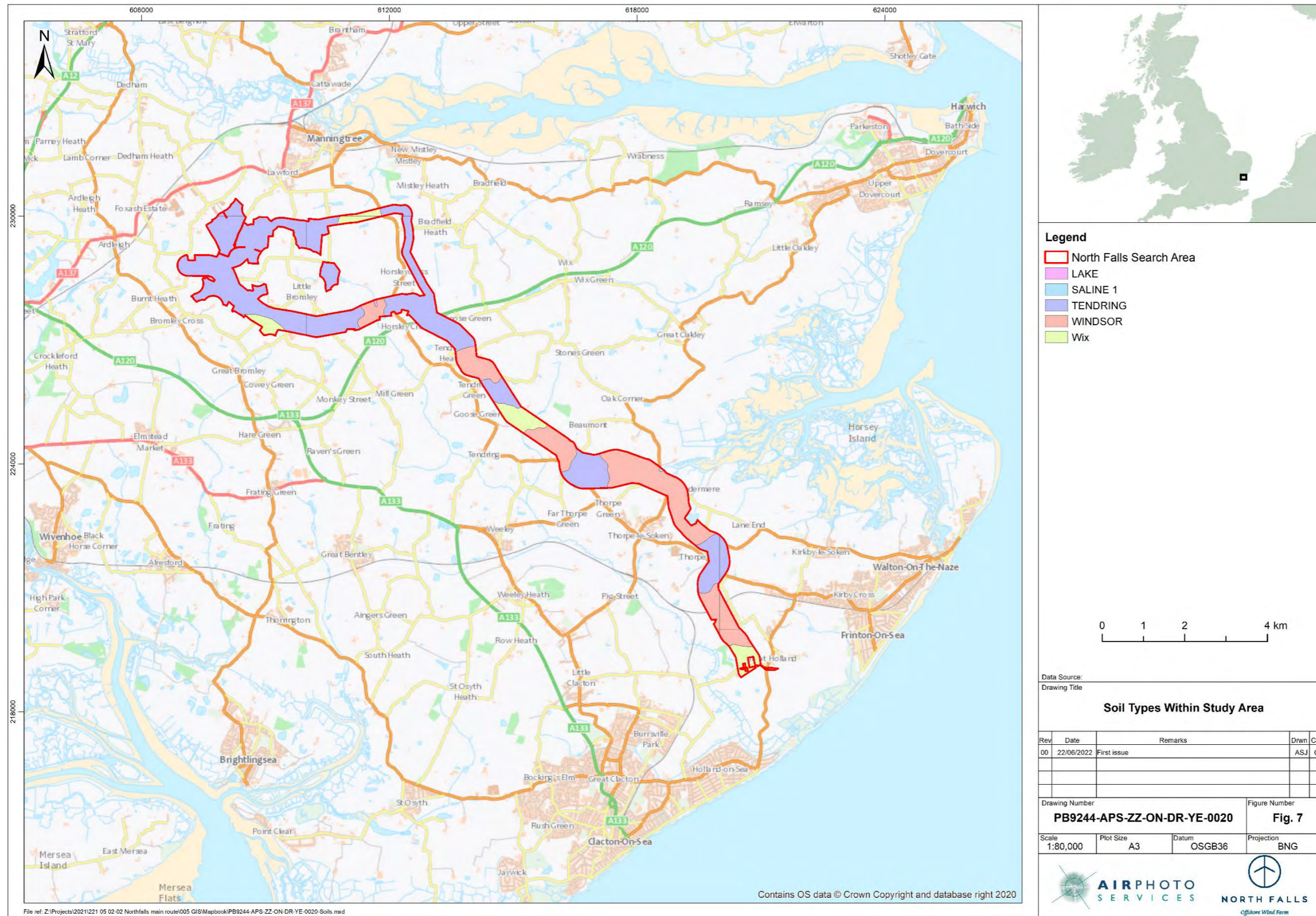


Figure 7 Soils



Previously recorded heritage assets

- 4.11. The Site contains no statutorily protected Scheduled Monuments, Parks and Gardens or battlefields. The EHER demonstrates that the Site contains known evidence for features and landscapes which date from the earlier prehistoric through to modern periods.
- 4.12. Arable areas show cropmarked remains of ring ditches which indicate likely Bronze Age funerary sites (round barrows) alongside ditched enclosures and tracks and possible ritual sites. A Roman road traversed the northwest of the site and is now recorded *via* marks in crops over the position of its buried *fossae*⁸.
- 4.13. These known sites have been recorded previously by the Essex NMP from aerial photographic sources (Ingle and Saunders 2003) and others by the EHER and represent the remains of a buried former landscape which dates from the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages through to the Roman period, although some areas of cropmarks remain undated. Similar landscapes were recorded from airborne remote sensing and satellite imagery sources within the landfall area to the south of and contiguous with the Site (Cox and Jarvis 2021).
- 4.14. In later periods the expansion of more mechanised and widespread agriculture has led to the removal of post-enclosure field boundaries, particularly in the latter part of the 20th century. Some areas of drained low lying land and areas with post-1950s boundary loss, with some relict elements, lie among areas of bounded modern arable fields.
- 4.15. The North Sea coast and its hinterland were robustly defended during the 19th and 20th centuries. This ‘inland’ area within this linear Site however contains no major traces of World War II (WWII) defensive features. A World War I (WWI) night-time landing strip is recorded in the EHER. According to documentary sources this landing area was used between April and August 1916, but likely does not persist in the below-ground archaeological record nor show on aerial photographs following its return to agricultural use after 1916.

⁸ Ditches which flanked and drained the slightly higher embanked or paved surface (the ‘agger’) of a Roman road.

Baseline heritage assets conclusion

- 4.16. Overall the EHER and Essex NMP demonstrate the range of previously recorded archaeological resource in the area and have served as an important indication of the type of sites which are visible *via* airborne remote sensing data sources.

5. Results of the archaeological survey

5.1 The results from the interpretation and mapping are presented in **Table 1** and are illustrated by the heritage mapbook presented at **Figures 9.1 – 9.23** which are indexed at **Figure 8**. The detailed sources and condition notes are recorded in the Shapefile which accompanies this report.

5.2 The fields in **Table 1** comprise:

- APS Site Id;
- RHDHV Id (to be added);
- Figure number;
- Asset Type;
- Condition on last recorded data source;
- Period;
- EHER MonUID;
- Essex Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) reference;
- Interpretation notes;
- Easting coordinates;
- Northing coordinates; and
- Six figure National Grid Reference (NGR).

Table 1 Sites identified within the site from aerial photographs, satellite imagery and visualised LiDAR data

APS site ID	RHDHV site ID TBA as needed	Mapbook sheet Figure 9.1 - 9.23	Asset_Type	Condition when last recorded	Period	EHER MonUID	Essex SMR reference	Interpretation notes	Easting coordinate	Northing coordinate	NGR
APS_01		1	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated - modern	MEX1031364	N/A	Field boundaries visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs with residual earthwork remains visible on LiDAR data. Area also includes a modern sand and gravel pit which was mapped by the OS on the 1976 – 83 map series.	620570	219317	TM 205 193
APS_02		1	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX1031364	16986	Field boundaries visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and satellite imagery with residual earthwork remains visible on LiDAR data. NMP mapping has been added to and partially remapped. Not all NMP features could be confirmed in this study	621004	219441	TM 210 194
APS_03		2	Field Boundary	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX12997	3570	Field boundaries visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and satellite imagery. NMP mapping has been added to and partially remapped. Not all NMP features could be confirmed in this study	620222	220261	TM 202 202
APS_04		2, 3	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX11450 MEX1031415 MEX11519	3143 3157	Field boundaries visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and satellite imagery with residual earthwork remains visible on LiDAR data. NMP mapping has been added to and partially remapped. Not all NMP features could be confirmed in this study	619508	220881	TM 195 208
APS_05		4, 5	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Medieval/Post Medieval	MEX1040163 MEX1039613	47285 46798	Field boundaries visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery with residual earthwork remains visible on LiDAR data. NMP mapping has been added to and partially remapped. Not all NMP features could be confirmed in this study	619871	222266	TM 198 222
APS_06		5	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Medieval	MEX1039613	46798	Field boundaries visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery with residual earthwork remains visible on LiDAR data	618933	222937	TM 189 229
APS_07		6	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Medieval	MEX1039612	46801	Field boundaries visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs with residual earthwork remains visible on LiDAR data. NMP mapping has been added to and partially remapped. Not all NMP features could be confirmed in this study	618150	223442	TM 181 234
APS_08		6, 7	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX1031438	17243	Field system visible as residual earthworks on Lidar data, to add to the ditches previously mapped by NMP	617143	223636	TM 171 236
APS_09		8, 9	Funerary site (round barrow); Field Boundary	Micro topography	Medieval	MEX1031435 MEX10843	3162	A <i>tumulus</i> depicted on the earlier edition OS mapping indicates the position of a likely Bronze Age round barrow which was visible later as a cropmark on aerial photographs over its retaining ditch. Field boundaries visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery with residual earthwork remains visible on LiDAR data. Mostly newly identified features, with NMP remapping undertaken where needed	615935	224696	TM 159 246

APS site ID	RHDHV site ID TBA as needed	Mapbook sheet Figure 9.1 - 9.23	Asset_Type	Condition when last recorded	Period	EHF MonUID	Essex SMR reference	Interpretation notes	Easting coordinate	Northing coordinate	NGR
APS_10		8, 9	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX11405 MEX11650 MEX1031514	3136 3189	Cropmarks of ring ditches and linear ditches and possible trackways visible on aerial photographs and satellite imagery. NMP mapping has been added to and partially remapped. Not all NMP features could be confirmed in this study	614811	225552	TM 148 255
APS_11		10	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX11615	3179	Field system and possible drainage visible as earthworks on LiDAR data. NMP mapping has been added to and mostly remapped. Not all NMP features could be confirmed in this study	614145	226311	TM 141 263
APS_12		13	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX11474 MEX1031508	17321 3148	Field and parish boundaries visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery and residual earthworks on LiDAR data. NMP mapping has been added to and mostly remapped. Not all NMP features could be confirmed in this study	610491	226896	TM 104 268
APS_13		14	Barrow Cemetery	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated, likely Bronze Age	MEX8620	2460	Site of barrow cemetery visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Barrows have been remapped and repositioned with new rectifications of photographs. Maculae have been left from NMP as are suggestive of environment	609124	227073	TM 091 270
APS_14		11	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX11561	3167	Field system visible while extant in 1950's aerial photographs and cropmarks on satellite imagery. Residual earthworks remain on LiDAR data and add to the previously mapped NMP features. Some have been remapped and repositioned	613584	227159	TM 135 271
APS_15		13	Barrow Cemetery	Cropmarked buried features	Undated, likely Bronze Age	MEX11390	3130 3131	Cropmarks of linear ditches and a series of 5 ring ditches visible on historic aerial photographs and satellite imagery. Locations of the three ring ditches, including two possible ring ditches to the south have been remapped from new rectifications	610803	227242	TM 108 272
APS_16		14, 15	Barrow Cemetery	Cropmarked buried features	Undated, likely Bronze Age	MEX8620	2460	Barrow cemetery visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs. Features have been remapped to update positions from NMP mapping	609005	227338	TM 090 273
APS_17		15	Henge	Parchmark in grass	Prehistoric	MEX8620	2460	Possible Class II henge, visible on aerial photographs. Feature has been remapped to update position from NMP mapping	608908	227393	TM 089 273
APS_18		13	Ditch	Micro topography	Undated	MEX11382	3130	Cropmarks of field boundaries and possible trackways visible on aerial photographs and satellite imagery. Residual earthwork remains of field boundaries visible on LiDAR data which add to the existing NMP mapping	611174	227479	TM 111 274
APS_19		14, 15	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX8620	2460	Extensive field system visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and satellite imagery and residual earthworks on LiDAR data. Features have been remapped and repositioned from new rectifications. Some NMP features could not be confirmed	608841	227777	TM 088 277

APS site ID	RHDHV site ID TBA as needed	Mapbook sheet Figure 9.1 - 9.23	Asset_Type	Condition when last recorded	Period	EHM MonUID	Essex SMR reference	Interpretation notes	Easting coordinate	Northing coordinate	NGR
APS_20		12	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX11391 MEX1040370 MEX1031512	3132 17325	Enclosures and field boundaries visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and satellite imagery which expand on previously mapped features from NMP. Not all NMP mapped features could be confirmed and have been left for reference	612466	227876	TM 124 278
APS_21		23	Field Boundary	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX11382	N/A	Ditch which may relate to further features found east of Mulley's Farm MEX11382. Newly identified feature	610603	228382	TM 106 283
APS_22		16	Ditch	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX1031611	17472	Series of ditches, possibly former field boundaries visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery. Additional ditches have been mapped, features have been remapped to update positions from NMP mapping	607333	228557	TM 073 285
APS_23		16	Roman road	Cropmarked buried features	Roman	MEX43488	2573	Roman road, linking Mistley with Colchester, mapped across several sites as per HER and NMP grouping. Crosses APS sites 27, 30 and 31. Remapped from new rectifications	606948	228570	TM 069 285
APS_24		23	Ditch	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX21957	6558	Ditches and pits which correlate with NMP mapping for MEX21957. No remapping undertaken	610790	228719	TM 107 287
APS_25		16	Field Boundary	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	N/A	N/A	Field boundary visible as a cropmark ditch on aerial photographs. Newly identified feature	607000	228807	TM 070 288
APS_26		17	Trackway	Cropmarked buried feature	Roman	MEX1031552	17110 17486	Site of Roman road and associated linear features including field boundaries. Recorded as grouped by HER MEX1031552. Many boundaries have been repositioned and remapped from new rectifications	608451	228836	TM 084 288
APS_27		16	Trackway	Cropmarked buried feature	Roman	MEX9188	2573	Roman road, linking Mistley with Colchester. Site is connected to APS sites 23, 30 and 31	607494	229120	TM 074 291
APS_28		22	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	N/A	N/A	Former field boundaries visible on historic aerial photographs, satellite imagery and LiDAR data. Newly identified ditches	612415	229130	TM 124 291
APS_29		19, 23	Field Boundary	Micro topography	Undated	MEX8755	2475	Cropmarks of former field system, possible trackways and enclosures visible on historic aerial photographs and satellite imagery. Enclosure ditches have been remapped to update positions from NMP mapping. Additional Features added	609871	229475	TM 098 294
APS_30		17, 18	Enclosure	Cropmarked buried feature	Roman	N/A	17110 17112 2573 2682	Complex area of overlapping enclosures, ditches, a double-ditched ring ditch and a Roman road. Area covers several HER and NMP features due to possible interaction, and is linked to APS Sites 23, 27 and 31 <i>via</i> the Roman road	608047	229495	TM 080 294
APS_31		17, 18, 19	Enclosure	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX8489	2444 17104	Possible Prehistoric enclosures and Roman road are visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and satellite imagery. Partly remapped from new rectifications, and is linked to APS Sites 23, 27 and 30 <i>via</i> the Roman road	608843	229653	TM 088 296

APS site ID	RHDHV site ID TBA as needed	Mapbook sheet Figure 9.1 - 9.23	Asset_Type	Condition when last recorded	Period	EHER MonUID	Essex SMR reference	Interpretation notes	Easting coordinate	Northing coordinate	NGR
APS_32		19, 20, 23	Ditch	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX10930	3055 3522	Complex of ditches, trackways and enclosures visible as cropmarks on historic air photos and satellite imagery. Area mostly consists of previous NMP mapping and there was no need to update it	610576	229667	TM 105 296
APS_33		18	Enclosure	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX1031543	17476	Cropmarks of a sub-rectangular enclosure are visible on historic aerial photographs. Ditches have been remapped to update position from NMP mapping	608668	229950	TM 086 299
APS_34		20, 21	Ditch	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	N/A	N/A	Area of trackways, field boundaries and ring ditches, previously mapped by NMP (raster mapping) as visible on Historic England's Aerial Mapping portal	612033	230161	TM 120 301
APS_35		18	Ditch	Cropmarked buried feature	Undated	MEX9864 MEX1031544	17476 2771	Cropmarks of former field boundaries visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs and satellite imagery. No remapping undertaken	608371	230186	TM 083 301

- 5.3 This assessment has recorded thirty five individual sites or areas within the Site. Some of these have been recorded previously by the Essex NMP and the EHER. These previous interpretations have been noted and incorporated fully into the GIS database, where they are acknowledged and separated from the newly interpreted or augmented site interpretations made by APS.
- 5.4 **Figures 8 to 30** are supplied separately as pdf files, as they are too large to include into a standard word document, for accessibility purposes.
- 5.5 The following sites, listed at **Table 2** below, are recorded within the EHER, but have not been mapped during this assessment.

Table 2 Sites recorded within the EHER but not mapped for this assessment

EHER Mon_UID	Comment
MEX11536	Cropmarks comprising pits and two ring ditches. While the cited air photo is held within the EHER the ring-ditches are not identifiable on the photograph, although there is some evidence of <i>possible</i> pits. This site was not mapped for the NMP or the NMP update (2008), and is not mapped for this present assessment as is not considered to be a conclusive feature
MEX11615	Cropmarks comprising a possible ring ditch, plus linear features which may be geological or field drainage. No ring-ditch was mapped for the NMP, although several linear features were and are mapped for this assessment

- 5.6 The majority of the site has been heavily ploughed and the majority of the cropmarked remains of pre-modern features do not display any significant microtopography, as evidenced by examination of LiDAR data. There is however obvious potential for the discovery of sub-surface features and deposits in and around the visible foci of cropmarked enclosures, tracks, boundaries and ring ditches.

5.7 Relict post-enclosure field systems are evident where their boundaries have been removed in the 20th century to facilitate modern agriculture. These more recent features show as very slightly upstanding microtopography *via* visualised LiDAR data and as cropmarks on aerial photographs where they have been removed.

Prehistoric features

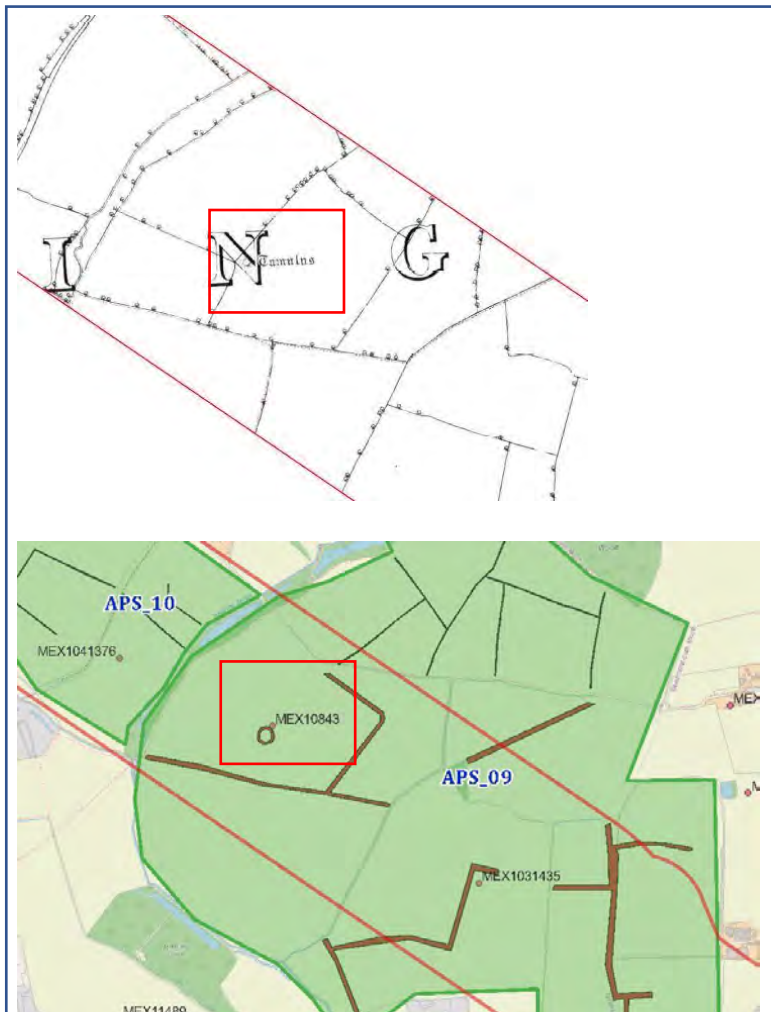
5.8 The search area contains evidence for the buried eroded remains of a possible Class II henge monument, which was mapped by the Essex NMP from aerial photographs as a parchmarked feature, at **APS_17**, EHER MEX8620. This subcircular ditch with internal bank (which in this case shows as a light toned parchmark) may date to the Neolithic period, and possibly reflects ritual rather than settlement use. A Class II henge typically has two rather than one entrances.

5.9 Bronze Age funerary monuments known as 'round barrows' were circular or sub circular mounds over either inhumation or cremation sites with a retaining ring ditch from which the mound was usually excavated. Ploughing and erosion reduces these mounds and flattens them, leaving evidence in the sub and top soils for residual mounds and more frequently the retaining ring ditch which shows as a cropmark under appropriate environmental conditions.

5.10 Site **APS_09** contains a cropmarked ring ditch indicative of a former likely Bronze Age round barrow (MEX10843, alongside a later post-enclosure (Post Medieval) field system. This likely Bronze Age funerary monument is depicted as a mound (labelled as an antiquity, a *tumulus*) on the 1st edition 1874-75 OS map, **Figure 24, Page 7**.

5.11 The present mapping and the 1874-75 1st edition OS map are shown below at **Plate 1**.

Plate 1 APS-09 1874-5 and present condition, mapped from aerial photos as a cropmarked feature



- 5.12 Sites **APS_13** (EHER MEX8620), **APS_15** (EHER MEX11390) and **APS_16** (again EHER MEX8620, adjacent to enclosures MEX1044566) record the presence of cropmarked ring ditches which indicate likely Bronze Age barrow cemeteries within this Site.
- 5.13 **APS_30** records a complex area of overlapping buried ditched enclosures, ditches, a double ring ditch and the side ditches of a Roman road. The double ring ditch at this location may be the remains of a buried Bronze Age funerary monument.
- 5.14 Possible prehistoric (although presently undated) cropmarked settlement features and enclosures are recorded at **APS_31** (EHER MEX8489), again adjacent to the Roman road. **APS_33** (EHER MEX1031543) is a further cropmarked sub rectangular ditched

enclosure which is as yet undated but is likely to be a prehistoric, possibly Iron Age, settlement feature.

Roman feature

- 5.15 The side ditches of a Roman road which linked Colchester (*Camulodunum*) and Mistley and associated linear field boundaries are visible as cropmarks at **APS_23, 26** and **27** (EHER MEX9188 and 1031552). **APS_30**, discussed above, may be associated with the former road in this area.

Medieval features

- 5.16 The EHER records some areas of former field boundaries as Medieval and Post Medieval features at **APS_05, 06, 07** and **09** (MEX1039613, 1040163, 1039612 and 1039613).

Undated features

- 5.17 **APS_18, 22, 24, 32, 34** and **35** (18 -34 recorded as EHER MEX11382, 1031611, 21957 and 10930) are areas where cropmarked ditches, trackways and enclosures indicate likely prehistoric to Roman settlement and agricultural access features.
- 5.18 Areas of former field boundaries are visible as cropmarks throughout the Site and are recorded as undated features by the EHER. These boundaries are recorded on the Essex Tithe maps and early editions of the OS mapping in this area, which are presented in the historic map regression analysis below retain slight micro-topography which is recorded as uneven ground *via* visualised LiDAR data⁹.
- 5.19 A modern sand and grave pit is recorded as part of **APS_001** at the southeast part of the Site. This extractive pit removed all deposits down to the natural substrate at this location, and was first recorded by the OS in the 1976-1983 map series, as shown at **Figure 29** in the map regression analysis illustrations.

⁹ 2010 1m EA Lidar, 2016 1m EA Lidar, 2018 1m NLP Lidar, 2020 1m EA Lidar
221 05 02_02 North Falls Offshore Wind Farm, Onshore Cable Corridors and Substation Options PB9244-107-111
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6. Aerial photograph and LiDAR survey conclusion

- 6.1 Aerial photographs and LiDAR survey data gathered between the 1940s and the present time show a former landscape of buried eroded funerary, settlement, access and agricultural features which are mainly visible on the lighter soils over gravel substrates.
- 6.2 Features dating to the prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval periods have been identified and mapped. Some of these features have been previously identified by the EHER and Essex NMP survey.
- 6.3 In some cases this assessment has augmented and added to these data from modern airborne and satellite imagery sources.
- 6.4 It is likely that the below-ground archaeological deposits which cause the marks in crops and grass in this area are more extensive, both horizontally and vertically, than shown *via* the aerial imagery. Absence of cropmark evidence does not necessarily indicate an absence of archaeological deposits in apparently blank areas.
- 6.5 The separation of dating into specific periods of prehistory and history can only be confirmed by ground-based or documentary analyses, but some dating evidence for sites within the Site has been proposed by the EHER and NMP and by observation of morphological characteristics of cropmarked sites.
- 6.6 From an aerial perspective, this landscape may be analysed in a 'living' manner as one which developed over time and contains many multi-period elements. These will be more deeply stratified and extensive below the ground than is apparent in the results of the survey. The remains visible as cropmarks are all likely to have been impacted by agricultural cultivation, to some degree, and retain minimal or no micro-topographic features visible on the ground surface.
- 6.7 The assessment leads into and has benefited from a concurrent study of historic maps, which detail the development of the landscape over the past two centuries. This map regression study is presented below.

7. Map regression analysis

- 7.1 An historic map regression study was undertaken concurrent with the aerial imagery and LiDAR analysis to provide understanding of the development of the modern landscape.

Aims and Objectives of the Map Regression Analysis

- 7.2 The aim of the map regression analysis was to collect appropriate and available historic maps, Tithe maps where present, in areas where Ecclesiastical Parishes levied Tithes, followed by OS 19th century First Edition (1880), subsequent 19th and 20th century revisions and modern cartographic sources.
- 7.3 The objective was to investigate and demonstrate any landscape changes within the site over the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st centuries.

Cartographic Sources

18th century mapping, showing the landscape before enclosure

- 7.4 John Chapman and Peter André's map of Essex was surveyed at a scale of two inches to one mile, and published in 1777. John Chapman was a land surveyor from Suffolk who later came to work in London with Mary Ann Rocque, a cartographer who worked with, and was the widow of, John Rocque. Chapman had previously been involved in producing county maps of Durham, Staffordshire and Nottinghamshire and died the year after his Essex map was published. Peter André was of Huguenot descent, like many others involved in county surveys. Chapman and André were proficient in surveys of large areas of land, and their Essex map is of exceptional accuracy and cartographic excellence.
- 7.5 It pre-dates the Board of Ordnance (later the Ordnance Survey) by almost 40 years, as one of a series of county maps published by private cartographers in the later 18th century. It was surveyed before Parliamentary Enclosure and the apportionment of land Tithes in this area. The map records landscape features which were to be changed and remodelled over the next five decades, as parts of the open land were better

- 7.6 drained, enclosed and apportioned to tenants and private owners. It was the first map that accurately portrayed detail in the boundary's roads and villages within the wider landscape, and allows analysis of contemporary landscape patterns such as areas of commons, woodlands and wetlands.
- 7.7 The map was originally drawn with hachured contours. It was digitally redrawn by Alastair MacNair in 2015 for clarity of interpretation, is referenced at <http://www.chapmanandremapofessex.co.uk/>. This re-drawing is presented at **Figure 10**.
- 7.8 The map was originally published in 26 sheets, and further reprints were made in 1785 and 1833. The map show open land and contemporary main roads and settlements, with a different extent of woodlands to that in the modern period. It does not show boundaries or antiquities.

Tithe Maps

- 7.9 Tithe maps are a detailed survey of the rural landscape within ecclesiastical parish boundaries in force at the time of survey. Tithe apportionment documents show the landholders and tenants of areas subject to tithe. The primary function of the Tithe maps is to provide a graphic index or visual means of reference to the apportionments, for taxation purposes within each ecclesiastical parish. Each piece of land liable to tithes was depicted and given a plot number, unique within that parish, by which it could be identified in the apportionment. The maps are detailed, and present a dated surveyed record of the land (Kain and Oliver 1995) and its boundaries as it was after the Enclosure acts in 1773.
- 7.10 Tithe maps from the following parishes, listed at **Table 3**, were used for this assessment. The parishes in relation to the Site are shown on **Figure 11**.

Table 3 Tithe maps which were used for this assessment

Parish	Tithe map survey date	Figure
Great Holland	1839	12
Thorpe-le-Soken CP	1841	13
Beaumont	1839	14
Tendring	1842	15
Wix	1837	16
Bradfield	1838	17
Mistley	1843	18
Little Bentley	1841	19
Great Bentley	1841	20
Great Bromley	1839	21
Ardleigh	1842	22
Lawford	1839	23

7.11 The Tithe maps all cover the site, and indicate a well bounded and established rural landscape which is reflected in the later surveys undertaken by the OS from 1880, in contrast to the open land depicted by Chapman and André over 63 years earlier.

Enclosure awards

7.12 In the Post Medieval period, open fields lands and commons were enclosed and bounded in parts following the Enclosure Bills enacted by Parliament between 1604 and 1914.

7.13 Enclosure describes various ways in which land was redistributed into designated units, usually consolidating small landholdings into larger farms. This included the conversion of commons, wasteland and open fields to formally enclosed units of land, the conversion of arable land to pasture and the partition of large areas of communally farmed land into small fields farmed and owned or tenanted by individuals.

7.14 In this area of Essex, only the enclosure one small area to the south of the Site at Holland Green is archived, and this map at this location presents no differing information to the Tithe maps which show the 19th century established boundaries comprehensively and lead into the presentation of the historic OS maps which were surveyed and published from the mid-19th century.

Historic Ordnance Survey Maps

- 7.15 From the mid-19th century, the OS surveyed, published then revised mapping from their first editions, which in this area were published in 1875, at 1:2,500 (the ‘County series’) and 1:10560 scale (Oliver, 2013).
- 7.16 The following map dates which are listed at **Table 4** are shown in mapbooks, **Figures 24 – 30**, which cover the entire length of the Site.

Table 4: OS maps which were used for this assessment

OS map date	Mapbook Figure
1874-75	24
1898	25
1922 - 1925	26
1953 - 1958	27
1966 - 1967	28
1976 - 1983	29
1994	30

1874-1875

- 7.17 The 1874-75 First Edition 1:10,560 scale OS mapping records the landscape with all the extant field boundaries which were laid down at Enclosure and reflected within the Tithe mapping produced c.40 years earlier.
- 7.18 This map is shown at **Figure 24** and largely reflects the stable rural landscape of hedged fields and drains which prevails today, and is reflected in the cropmarked and relict remains of the boundaries which had been removed from the second half of the 20th century. An extant *tumulus*, which reflects the presence of a mounded antiquity or round barrow, indicative of a probably Bronze Age funerary monument, is depicted on the map at **Figure 24** page 7. This feature was recorded by this assessment from aerial photographs, as a buried cropmarked ring ditch (**APS_09, Figure 9.8, and Plate 1, EHER MEX10843**) following the erosion of the original mound. It is the only ‘antiquity’ marked on the OS maps and is not depicted on the more modern editions.

1898

7.19 The rural landscape is essentially the same in 1898 as it was in 1874-5, as shown at **Figure 25**.

1922-1925

7.20 Again, slight change in the rural environment is reflected in the **1922-25** revisions (**Figure 26**) The *tumulus* at APS-09 is again depicted as a hachured upstanding feature. Some field boundaries have been removed.

1953-1958

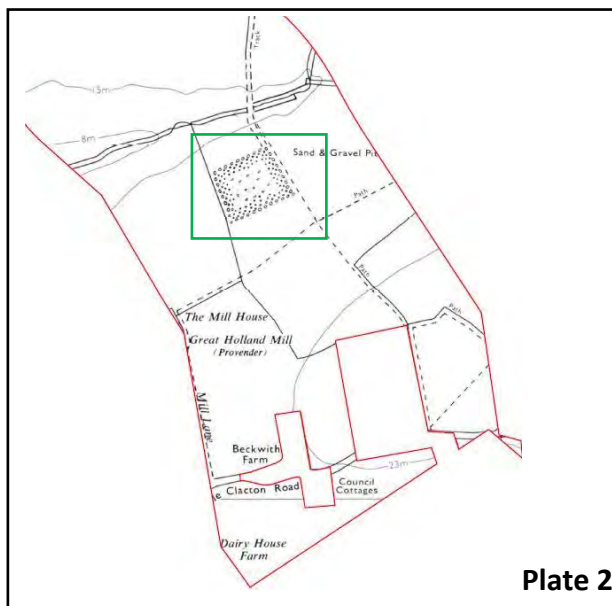
7.21 The 1953-58 OS map (**Figure 27**) shows that the post-WWII landscape remains the same, with reducing numbers of small fields and field divisions. The *tumulus* at APS_09 is no longer depicted and is likely to have been plough eroded by this date.

1966-1967

7.22 The landscape is again very similar, but with fewer field divisions and small field than in 1953-58 (**Figure 28**).

1976-1983

7.23 The rural landscape remains essentially the same, with further attrition of field boundaries. At the south of the Site, a sand and gravel pit, which is recorded as part of **APS_001**, is depicted for the first time, (**Figure 29**) and is shown at **Plate 2**, below.



1994

- 7.24 The 1994 OS map (**Figure 30**) is the first digitally produced 'modern' map edition, and again shows the reduction in the smaller fields in favour of larger units with fewer boundaries.

8. Map Regression Conclusion

- 8.1 The landscape within this Site is rural, and in the coastal hinterland has been under arable cultivation since first recorded in detail on the Tithe maps flowing Chapman and André's mapping in the late 18th century. The modern landscape boundaries were established during the 19th century following the enclosure acts and are recorded in detail by the ecclesiastical Tithe maps.
- 8.3 After the 1950s, the landscape began to open up with the removal of large areas of Post Enclosure field boundaries which changed the rural environment since it was established following land enclosure, making the way for modern mechanised agricultural cultivation methods.
- 8.4 The small hamlets, farms and settlements have been stably present and mapped since at least the 18th century and likely before.
- 8.5 The only antiquity depicted is a tumulus, likely a Bronze Age round barrow, which was not present by the 1950s, and is now visible only as a completely eroded feature *via* marks in the crops over its former retaining ditch.

9. Appendix Airborne remote sensing data sources, processing, interpretation, mapping methodology and limitations

Data Type and Sources

9.1. This survey has utilised a range of sources and archives in order to identify, interpret and map heritage features from the air and from satellites. This section gives details about the methodology employed to search each archive, the type of data available for study and the interpretation methods applied to each data set.

Online Aerial and Satellite-Derived Images

9.2. Since 1999, digital mosaics of multiple timelines of georeferenced aerial photographs have been uploaded to geoportals such as Google Earth and at Bing.com. The dates attributed to these images are not 100% assured or authenticated, but for heritage survey purposes this has no legal implication in this instance. They are available in real time as open-source imagery online, with some copyright requirements. The imagery may change when new sources are uploaded.

9.3. All available online aerial and satellite derived images which constitute the open-source mosaics of aerial imagery displayed on Google Earth and Bing.com/Maps (aerial and birds-eye if available) were consulted for this survey. All timelines available on these geoportals were systematically consulted, between 1st and 30th June 2021.

9.4. Following magnification, relevant images were captured at the highest resolution using the 'save-image' function in Google Earth Pro or a screen snipping tool. They were saved, labelled and filed for geo-referencing.

9.5. Summer timelines at Google Earth were very helpful in the recording of cropmarked buried sites.

9.6. Aerial images displayed at Bing Maps was used in the same manner but with the limitations that there was a restricted single view timeline and less flexible image capture mechanisms. The Microsoft 'snipping tool' was used to capture the relevant images which generally were not as informative as the comprehensive timeline datasets at Google Earth.

Aerial photographs held at the Historic England Archive

- 9.7. Paper based copies of all vertical and oblique and specialist oblique aerial photos held at the HE Archive were examined in detail in the Historic England Public Search Room, by Adam Jarvis between January and May 2021. Relevant photographs were recorded using a high resolution digital camera and filed. Selected images georeferenced for the project archive. A map showing the Historic England aerial photograph coverage is presented at **Figure 2**.

Aerial photographs held at The Cambridge University collection of Aerial photographs (CUCAP)

- 9.8. The CUCAP collection was fully consulted by the Essex NMP. The collection is closed for digitisation, but a coversearch was obtained online at <https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/map/>. A map showing the CUCAP aerial photograph coverage is presented at **Figure 3**.

Aerial photographs held at Essex Council

- 9.9. Digital images were supplied by Essex Council and were processed received from Helen Saunders and georeferenced as needed for interpretation. A map showing the Essex Council aerial photograph coverage is presented at **Figure 4**.

Essex NMP Data

- 9.10. Essex NMP data were supplied in GIS-ready shapefiles, which were derived from scanning individual drawn OS quarter sheet overlays depicting the NMP data. These data were integrated into this report as separate shapefile layers to maintain the integrity and acknowledgement of the source of these data. They were updated and all features re-digitised to bring them into line with modern recording standards where appropriate. The data covered the site fully and were derived from the Tendring Enhancement NMP project for this area.

Environment Agency LiDAR Data

- 9.11. The Environment Agency has collected LiDAR data from airborne survey platforms in recent years at varying resolutions, which are available for downloading, processing, visualising and interpreting *via* the EA website <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=Survey>

- 9.12. LiDAR data indicate variation in the height of the ground surface. Data is collected by an active laser beam fired in pulses which scans the ground surface. The reflected pulses are recorded by the sensor on board a geolocated airborne survey platform, fitted with an inertial measurement unit to record the roll, pitch and yaw of the aircraft.
- 9.13. The point cloud data derived from the survey are processed into a series of Digital Elevation Models (DEM) usually in American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) format. These include Digital Surface Models (DSM) which contain tree cover and buildings, and Digital Terrain Models (DTM) which remove tree cover and can reveal features beneath the tree canopy (Bennett *et al* 2012; Hesse 2010; Štular *et al* 2012, Historic England, 2018).
- 9.14. These data are of assistance in recording micro and macro topographic features which may indicate relict or extant archaeological features and historic landscapes alongside more modern features. LiDAR data are best interpreted and used in conjunction with modern and historic aerial photographs and maps to provide ground truth information for features and sites recorded *via* this prospection method.
- 9.15. The data needed were identified by using the EA timestamp shapefile detailing the LiDAR file names within the area of interest and the OS 10km and 5km grid square to identify the grids and quarter sheets. Digital Terrain Models were selected as the primary data source as the ability to remove the vegetation cover makes it ideal for prospection. All available LiDAR data for this site were downloaded for completeness of evidence. The metadata for the LiDAR downloaded for this assessment can be seen at **Table 5**.
- 9.16. The whole study area was covered by NLP LiDAR data at 1m resolution with other data available in individual survey areas.
- 9.17. A map detailing the LiDAR data coverage is presented at **Figure 5**.
- 9.18. The data were visualised into Hillshade, Multi Directional Hillshade, Sky View Factor, Open Positive and Open Negative using the Relief Visualisation Toolbox (RVT) Version 2.2.1. These visualisations were chosen as they are of most use for archaeological prospection. The multiple ASCII tiles were merged before being

visualised for ease of use in the GIS. The data were analysed alongside the aerial photographs and base mapping to double check the topography and nature of features interpreted from LiDAR data.

- 9.19. An additional visualisation was created using a simplified process based upon the methodology proposed by Hesse to create a Simple Local Relief Model (SLRM) (Hesse, 2010). A low pass filter was applied to nearest neighbour resampling, and the resampled model was removed from the original DTM, creating a Local Relief Model. This was then processed through the RVT with a smoothing factor of 20m.

Table 5 LiDAR tiles which were downloaded and processed for this assessment

OS Tile Name	Year Flown	Resolution (m)
TM0525	2018	1
TM0530	2018	1
TM0626	1999	2
TM0826	1999	2
TM0828	1999	2
TM0830	2002	2
TM1020	2018	1
TM1025	2018	1
TM1026	1999	2
TM1028	1999	2
TM1030	2018	1
TM1030	1999	2
TM1226	1999	2
TM1228	1999	2
TM1230	1999	2
TM1424	1999	2
TM1426	1999	2
TM1515	2018	1
TM1520	2018	1
TM1525	2018	1
TM1622	2009	1
TM1622	2020	1
TM1622	1999	2
TM1624	2009	1
TM1624	2020	1
TM1624	1999	2
TM1724	2015	0.5

OS Tile Name	Year Flown	Resolution (m)
TM1818	2010	1
TM1818	2016	1
TM1818	1999	2
TM1820	2010	1
TM1820	2016	1
TM1820	2017	1
TM1820	1999	2
TM1822	2009	1
TM1822	2016	1
TM1822	2017	1
TM1822	2020	1
TM1822	1999	2
TM1823	2015	0.5
TM1823ne	2008	0.25
TM1824	2015	0.5
TM1824	2009	1
TM1824	2020	1
TM1824	1999	2
TM1919ne	2009	0.25
TM1920se	2009	0.25
TM1923	2015	0.5
TM1923nw	2008	0.25
TM1923sw	2008	0.25
TM2015	2018	1
TM2018	2010	1
TM2018	2016	1
TM2018	2016	1
TM2018	2020	1
TM2018	1999	2
TM2019nw	2009	0.25
TM2020	2010	1
TM2020	2016	1
TM2020	2017	1
TM2020	2018	1
TM2020	1999	2
TM2022	2016	1
TM2022	2017	1
TM2022	2020	1
TM2022	1999	2

Data Processing

- 9.20. The collected digitised photographs and images were labelled and archived and selected frames were georectified to the OS digital map base with the QGIS and ArcGIS georectification tools for interpretation and mapping. The project used an OSGB/1936 British National Grid European Petroleum Survey Group (EPSG):27700 Coordinate Reference System (CRS).
- 9.21. Interpretative or source queries were addressed as appropriate by further reference to the archived photographs in the survey files.
- 9.22. Following comparison to other airborne sources and all EHER data, extent of area polygons were digitised around the interpreted extent of features identified, and a site database created in QGIS as an attribute table within a shapefile.
- 9.23. When all data sources had been examined, interpretative polygons were digitised to further shapefiles to indicate the form, extent and type of extant features within areas.

Data Presentation

- 9.24. The data were presented in shapefile data format within the project GIS. A shapefile contains geographical reference data as individual objects such as a ditch, a bank, a structure or a coordinate area. Features exist as 'objects' and their 'attributes' where the interpretations are recorded within the shapefile.
- 9.25. In addition to the shapefile, the data derived from the survey are presented in the heritage mapbook which is indexed at **Figure 8**.
- 9.26. The mapbook presents keyed, labelled and individually numbered illustrations at a consistent scale.
- 9.27. The data are also presented as a gazetteer of sites at **Table 1**. The gazetteer is derived from selected attributes within the extent of area mapping shapefile. It summarises the location, type, condition and interpretation of each individually identified site or area of features.

Interpretative Mapping

Extent of Area Mapping

- 9.28. Extent of area mapping was undertaken initially to identify archaeological assets through 'APS Site Polygons.' These polygons indicate the extent of area around a

feature or group of archaeological features. A detailed supporting attribute table was compiled at this stage detailing the following for each feature:

- APS Site Number;
- Asset Type;
- Broad Type;
- NMP coverage;
- APS derived records;
- Evidence Type (1-10);
- Source (1-10);
- Period;
- Monument UID Number;
- Source HER/SMR;
- Comment;
- NMP Additions/Remapping;
- By;
- Supplier;
- Client;
- Project;
- Easting;
- Northing;
- National Grid Reference;
- Map Source; and
- Mapbook Number.

9.29. This process created a database which forms the basis for all detailed mapping and analysis.

9.30. Aerial imagery and LiDAR analysis is a non-intrusive survey method, and not all features which are identified may be accurately dated by this means alone.

Assumptions and Limitations

Historic Aerial Photographs

- 9.31. The assumption that aerial photographic survey and vertical and oblique aerial photographs show all features and will reveal a complete archaeological record in any given area is erroneous. This is due to many interactive survey, seasonal, environmental, meteorological and perception and interpretation issues which are set out below.
- 9.32. Interpretation of aerial photographs relies either on visual identification of the effect heritage assets have on crops and other vegetation, marks in soils or visible features or earthworks which are more visible at times of clear low light.
- 9.33. It is important to note that aerial photographs usually only show part of the horizontal and vertical extent of buried and upstanding features. Their capacity to reveal features as cropmarks, vegetation marks, soil marks or as the shadows cast by banks, ditches and walls, depends upon several environmental and agricultural factors prevalent at the time of the photographic survey. It is possible for many years' photography over one site to show nothing at all, and then during one instance of survey to reveal complex buried cropmark features. The direction of light at the time of photography, with reference to shadows cast and crop or soil marked features highlighted, can also affect the visibility of features on aerial photographs. Unlike digitally processed LiDAR and other data, the azimuth of the sun cannot be changed on a conventional aerial photograph.
- 9.34. Past and present land use also presents limitations to visibility of features. A cropped arable regime of cereals often allows the formation of cropmarks, whereas grassland, unless seen in times of extreme moisture stress, can mask the appearance of buried features. The time of year is thus important in gaining maximum benefit from aerial photographic sorties. In winter, the low leaf index and lower light angle assists visibility of topographic and earthwork features. In summer, ripening crops, often from April through to harvest in July/August, may show differential marks over buried features. Dry conditions will often cause parching in grass, which will then reveal areas of former foundations as the grass dies over the harder less moisture retentive buried features.

Following harvest, weathering and ploughing, marks in soil often show where buried archaeological deposits are being actively ploughed and brought to the surface.

- 9.35. In this area of Essex, away from the marine-alluviated coast, the arable areas have been intensively eroded by ploughing. The areas of lighter shallow soils over well drained substrates are conducive to the formation of cropmarks over both buried heritage assets and complex and extensive geological anomalies in the substrates.
- 9.36. In constructing a comprehensive interpretation of the archaeological landscape, it is essential to examine a range of photographs, taken under a variety of environmental conditions, as has been done in this case.
- 9.37. The aerial photographs taken in the 1940s often recorded extant landscapes which have been altered or carry evidence for pre-modern fields and extant military features, particularly in coastal areas. These historic photos provide a starting point for the assessment of landscape change, in conjunction with the study of historic maps and modern aerial and satellite-derived imagery.
- 9.38. The remit of past oblique aerial surveys, the survey areas chosen and the visibility of sites to the aerial archaeologist can often determine the content and coverage of oblique aerial photography. Observer led flights may be heavily biased and may miss features which were present but were not seen or recorded. This area has been surveyed carefully by aerial archaeologists and subject to past mapping by the NMP, but some additions and clarifications to former mapping and interpretations have been made as expected.
- 9.39. It is also important to note that the perception of the environment and expectation of what is to be found may often limit the air photo analyst's mental 'openness' to features. This perception factor is mitigated by repeated examination of imagery taken in different years and under different conditions, and by teamwork between two or more interpreters checking the data. 'Photo fatigue' is also a factor in drop-off rates of discovery or perception of features. It is mitigated by alternating activities and personnel, checking interpretations with other team members and taking adequate visual breaks.

Online aerial photographs and satellite-derived images

- 9.40. Google Earth regularly uploads new images and attributes some images with the name of the provider and a date of capture. These dates are not verified, but for archaeological survey this is not a legally essential element of the metadata. The issue with data derived from geoportals such as Google Earth is that it changes and is added to; it is a dynamic collection of varied mosaiced dated images and varied resolutions of data derived from aerial photography and satellite imagery. During 2017-2018, Google began to capture its own data, and these layers are largely 'unattributed' in terms of provider. The main UK providers to Google Earth include Getmapping, Infoterra and Bluesky, The GeoInformation Group, Maxar and CNES/Airbus. The mosaic 'cuts' where images have been blended together and captured in different seasons are readily apparent, often within the same 'timeline' data.

Aerial Imagery Limitations: Conclusion

- 9.41. Aerial photograph assessments are often based on sequences of historical imagery which provide a series of 'snapshots' of the landscape under different conditions. In contrast, LiDAR and multi-spectral data are typically gathered at a single or series of closely spaced points in time. Levelled features which are now only visible as cropmarks are not usually visible *via* LiDAR data unless they are recorded as substantially differing vegetation heights within a DSM, or the features causing the cropmarks are still extant as micro topographic differences in the ground surface.
- 9.42. The limitations of these data sources are appreciated and considered during survey and use of multiple data sources. Multiple times of survey increases the discovery rate and certainty of interpretation from all airborne data sources when they are examined concurrently.

LiDAR Data

- 9.43. LiDAR data are collected for multiple environmental and engineering survey purposes and are therefore sometimes not in compliance with optimum timeframes for heritage survey requirements. An optimum LiDAR survey date for recovery of micro and macro topographic heritage data spans late November to mid-March in the northern hemisphere. This is when leaf canopy and vegetation are at their lowest and

a higher proportion of bare earth is exposed in both woodland and open areas to ensure that the laser pulses reach and return to and from the ground in sufficient density to record topography to create an accurate and detailed DTM.

- 9.44. Whilst of excellent high resolution, some data are not gathered at an optimal time for specific heritage survey purposes, as they are provided to serve the needs of multi-disciplinary surveys. A lower resolution survey captured during the winter months very often provides more data due to the lack of intervening vegetation which prevents sufficient laser points from reaching the ground surface. A low density of vegetation and leaf canopy is essential to the effectiveness of LiDAR survey in that it ensures maximum penetration of light signals to the ground surface in vegetated areas.

The LiDAR data are, however, of assistance in recording some micro and more macro topographic features which may indicate relict or extant archaeological features and historic landscapes. They were used over the survey area in multiple visualisations alongside the aerial photographs and satellite image data. LiDAR data are best interpreted and used in conjunction with modern and historic aerial photographs and maps to provide ground truth information, and this was achieved in this survey.

- 9.45. For LiDAR data captured during 'leaf / crop on' conditions, less data is recorded due to foliage and vegetation masking the route of the laser. Similarly, areas of water will absorb the laser giving no returned points.
- 9.46. The majority of the NLP LiDAR data were collected between October and March, with varied dates for smaller surveys.
- 9.47. When the point cloud is processed into a DTM, reduced ground coverage results in a simplified geometry surface interpolated from the few available data points which can obstruct features of interest.
- 9.48. The horizontal cell resolution of LiDAR data can also influence the detection rates of archaeological features. This can occur where the spacing of point measurements is sufficiently wide to conceal or reduce the visibility of small archaeological features. This may have affected this assessment in areas where LiDAR data were gathered at 2m, 1m and 50cm resolutions as opposed to the more detailed 25cm resolution data.

- 9.49. It is also important to note that LiDAR visualisation techniques are continually developing and advancing. The multiple visualisations now applied to DSM and DTM data *via* the RVT used for this survey are effective in heritage interpretation. Hillshade, and particularly fixed-direction Hillshade, visualisations do not show the correct position of the actual features, only the position of their virtual ‘shadows’ on the ground. It is thus important to use multiple visualisations of LiDAR data to ensure accurate positioning of recorded features and optimise the results. LiDAR data: conclusion
- 9.50. The majority of the LiDAR data were captured at times of low leaf index; however, these data did not reveal consistently significant topographic heritage assets over the whole of this area. This is due to the eroded and buried nature of the cropmarked sites which constitute the majority of the aerial evidence which is largely eroded to sub-surface level.

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11. Acknowledgements

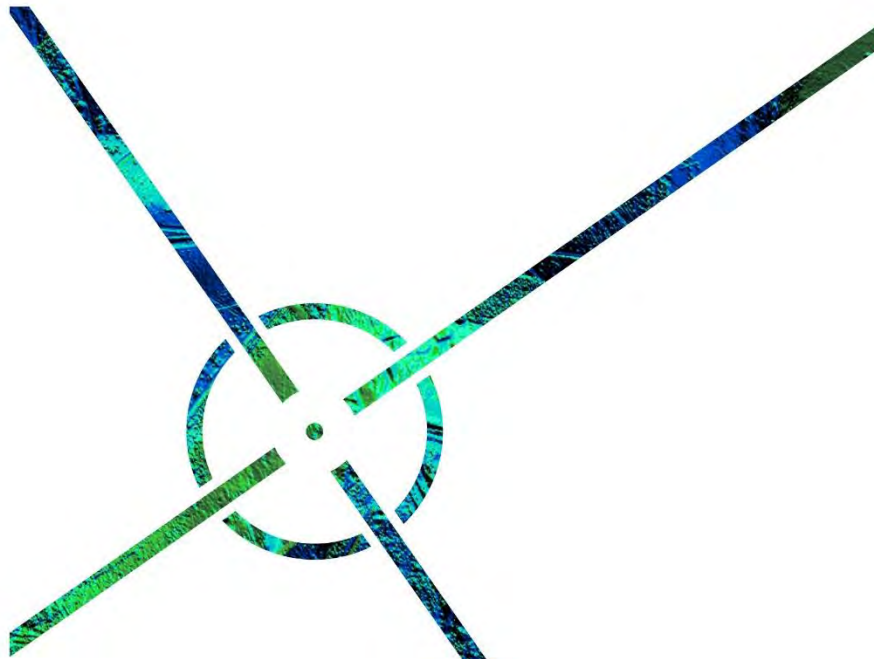
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- Kate Bassett and George Burden at Groundsure Ltd for supply of digital historic map data.

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- We suggest that if a period of six (6) months or more elapses between compilation of this report and field evaluation new searches are made in the appropriate photo libraries. Examination of any newly acquired aerial imagery is advised;
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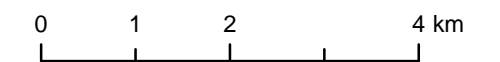
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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



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 Drawing Title

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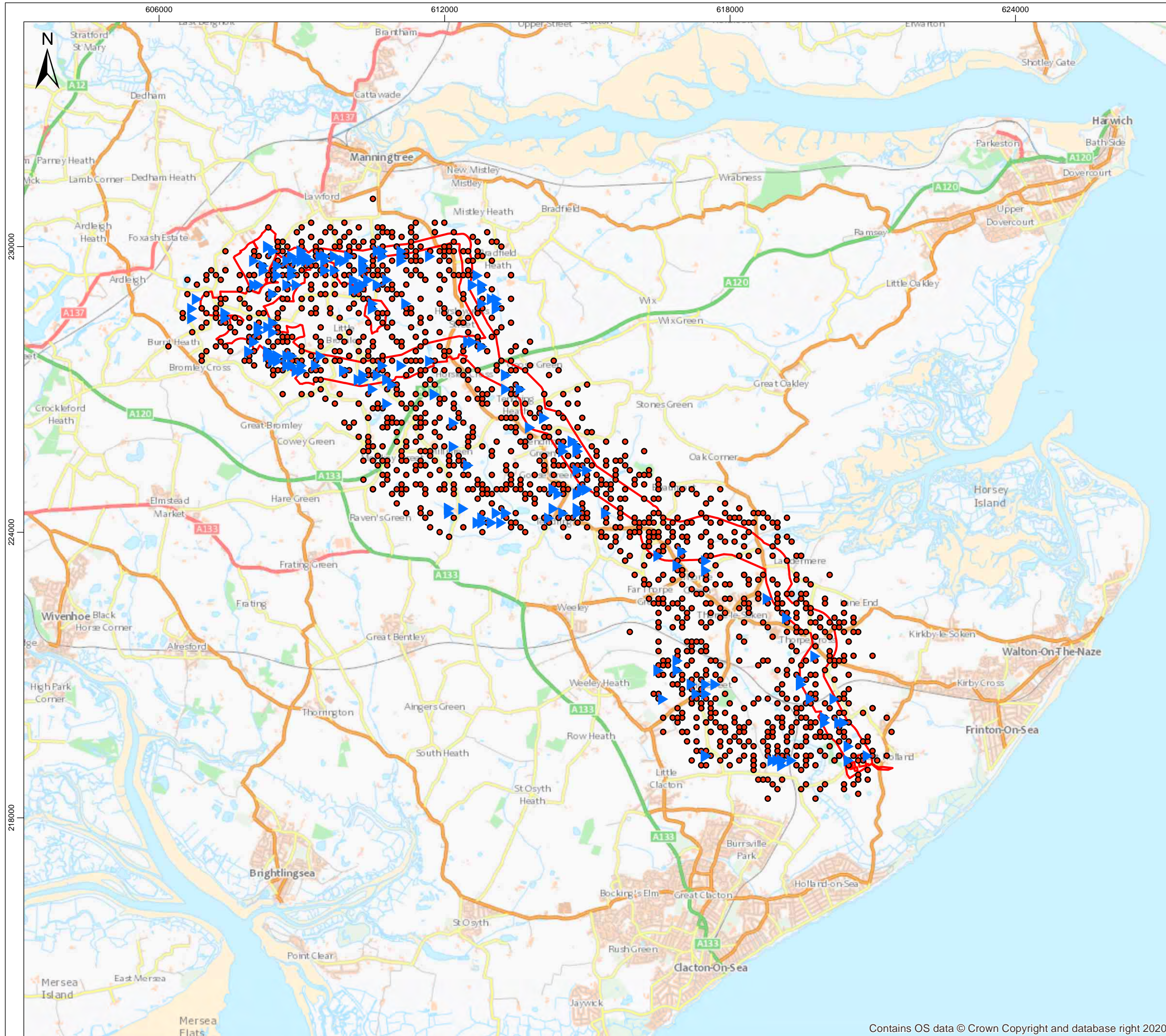
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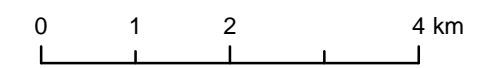
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- Legend**
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 - ▶ Obliques
 - Verticals



Data Source:
Drawing Title

Historic England Aerial Photograph Coverage

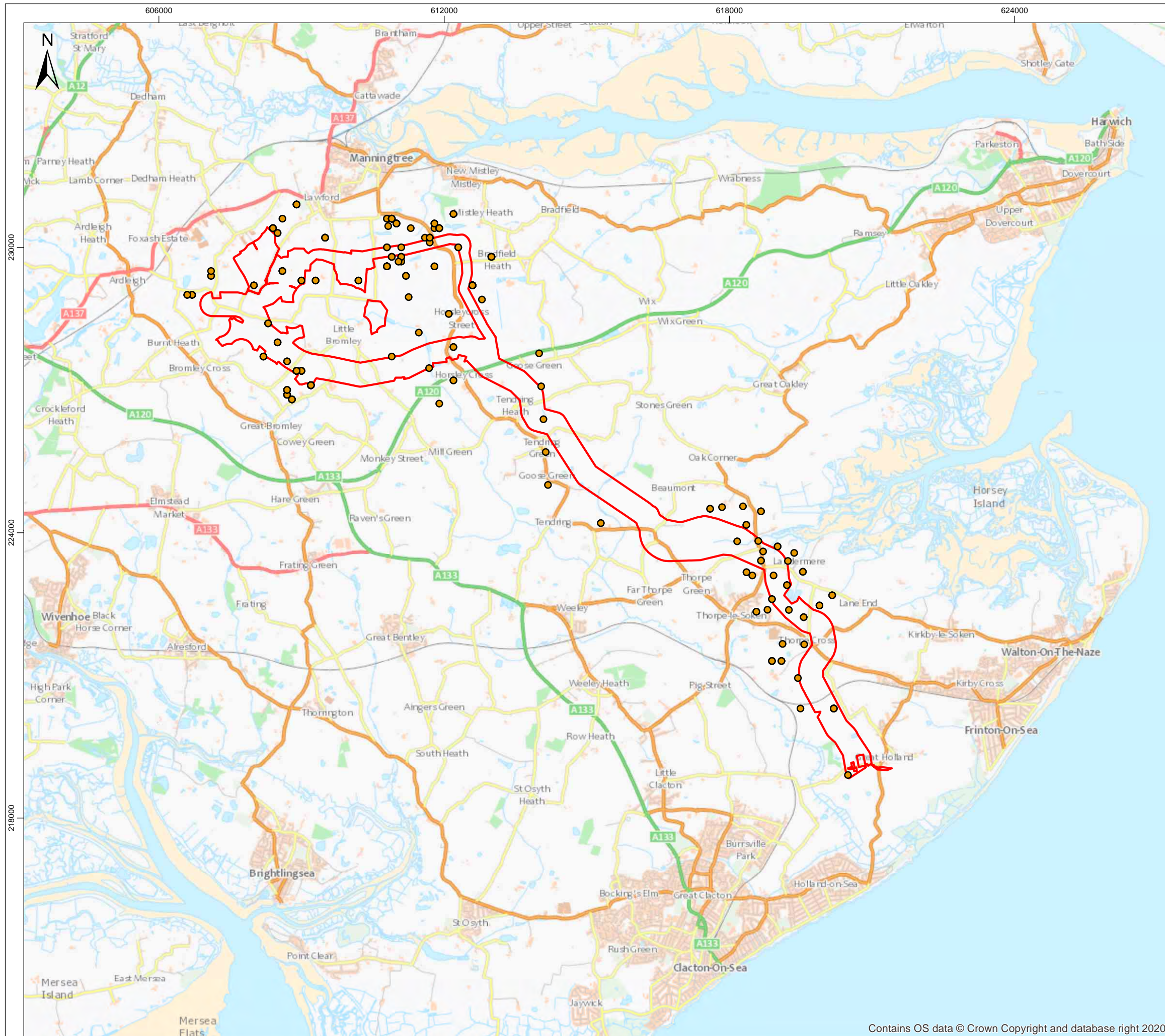
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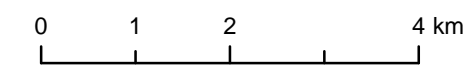
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 - CUCAP Air Photos



Data Source:
 Drawing Title
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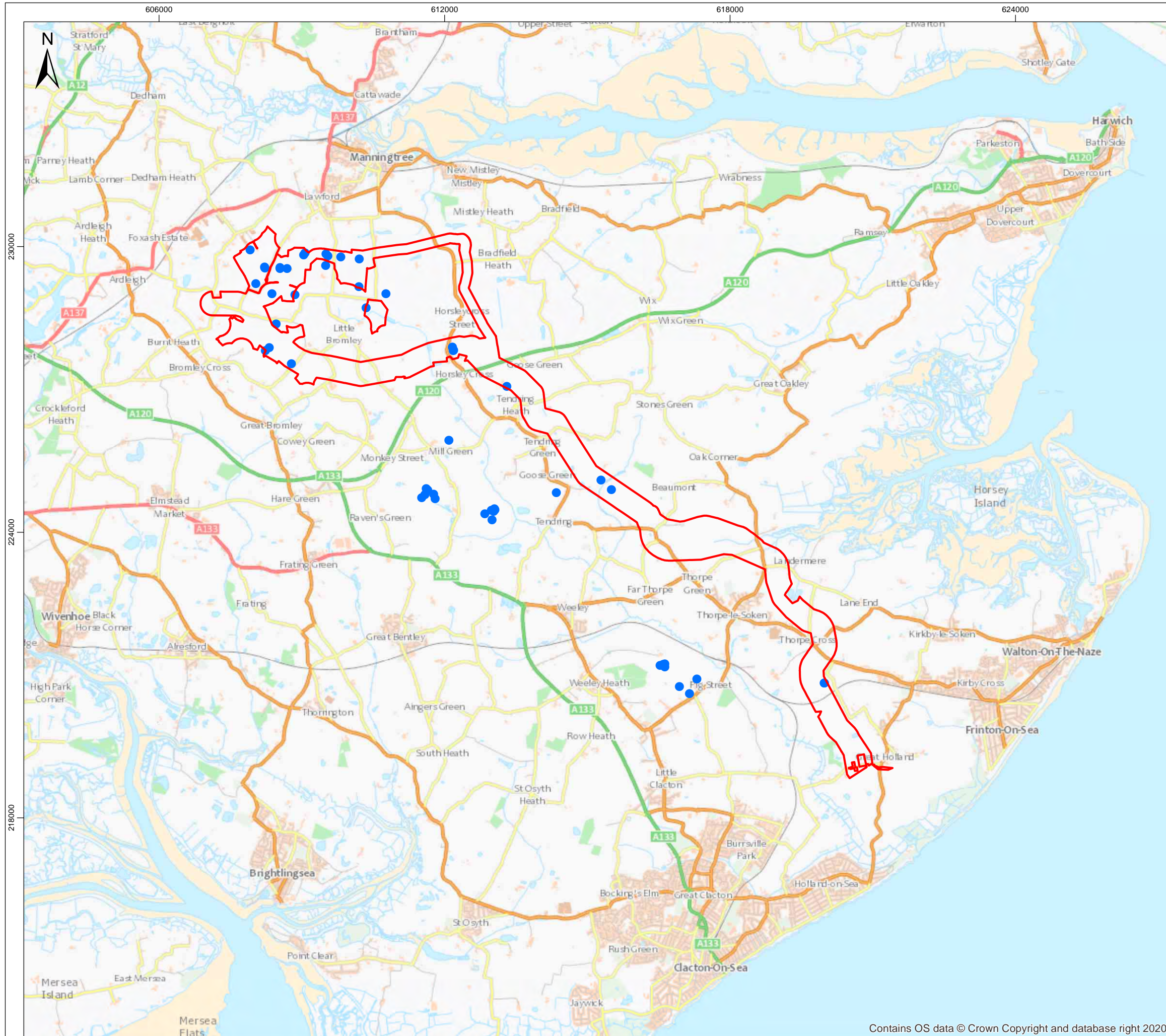
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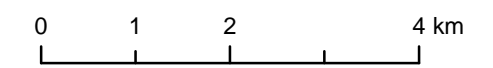
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- Legend**
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Essex County Council Aerial Photograph Collection

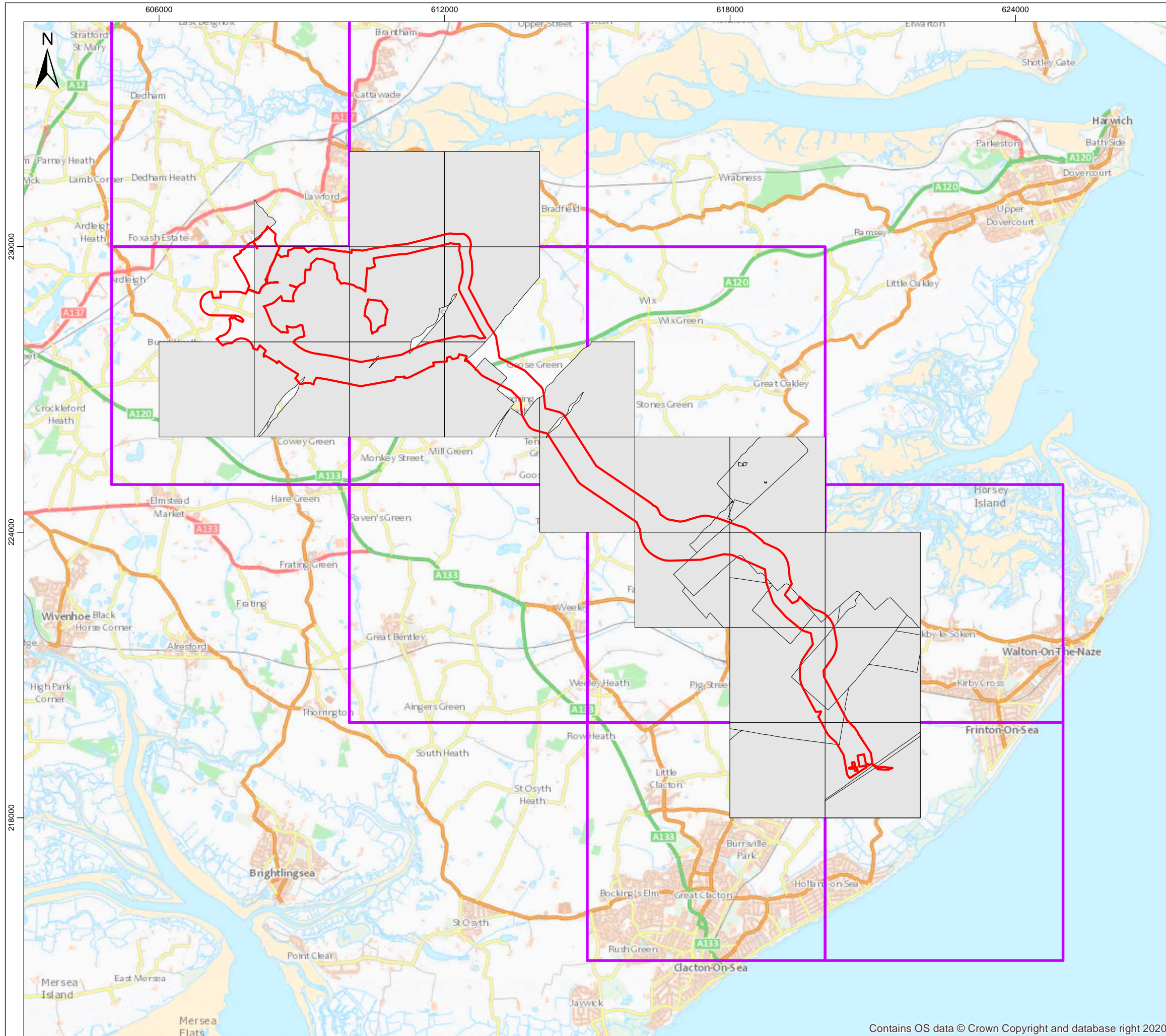
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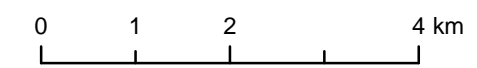
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- Legend**
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 - Lidar Tile Coverage
 - NLP Coverage



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Drawing Title

Environment Agency Lidar Coverage

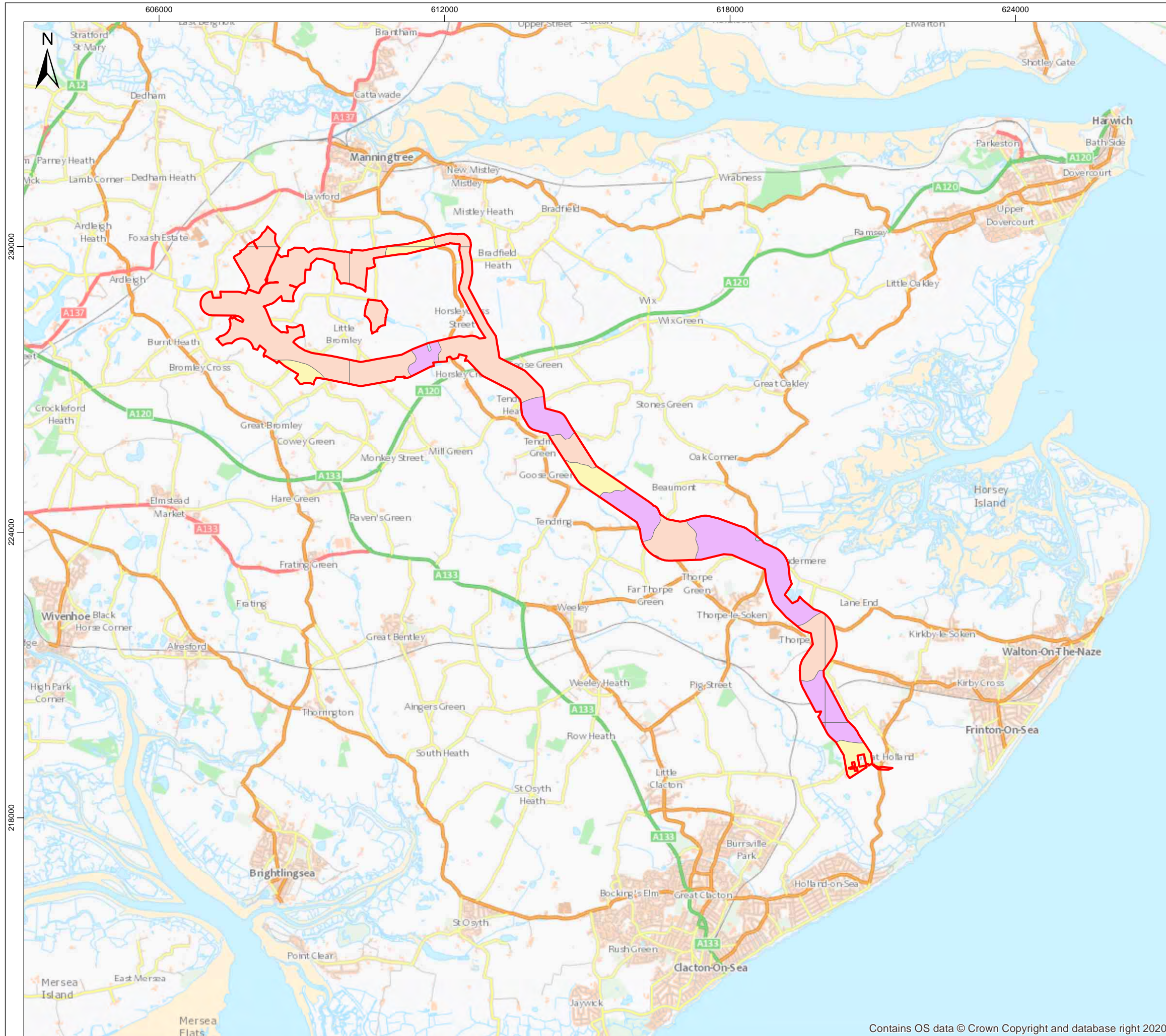
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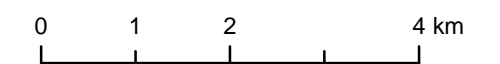


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Legend

- North Falls Search Area
- Aeolian and glaciofluvial drift
- Glaciofluvial drift over Eocene clay
- Marine alluvium
- Tertiary clay



Data Source:
Drawing Title

Geology Types Within Study Area

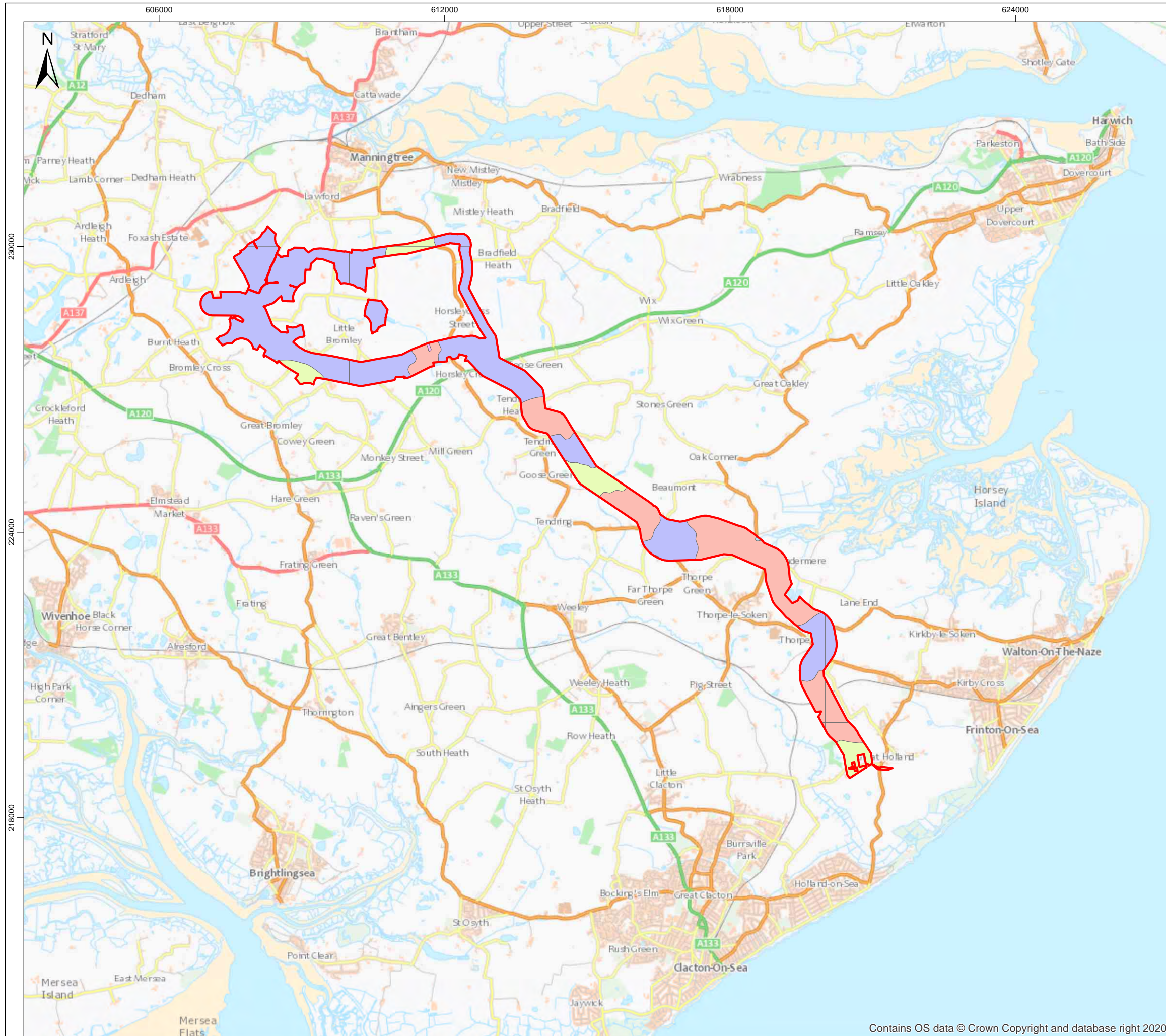
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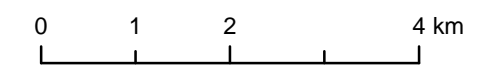
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- Legend**
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Data Source:
Drawing Title

Soil Types Within Study Area

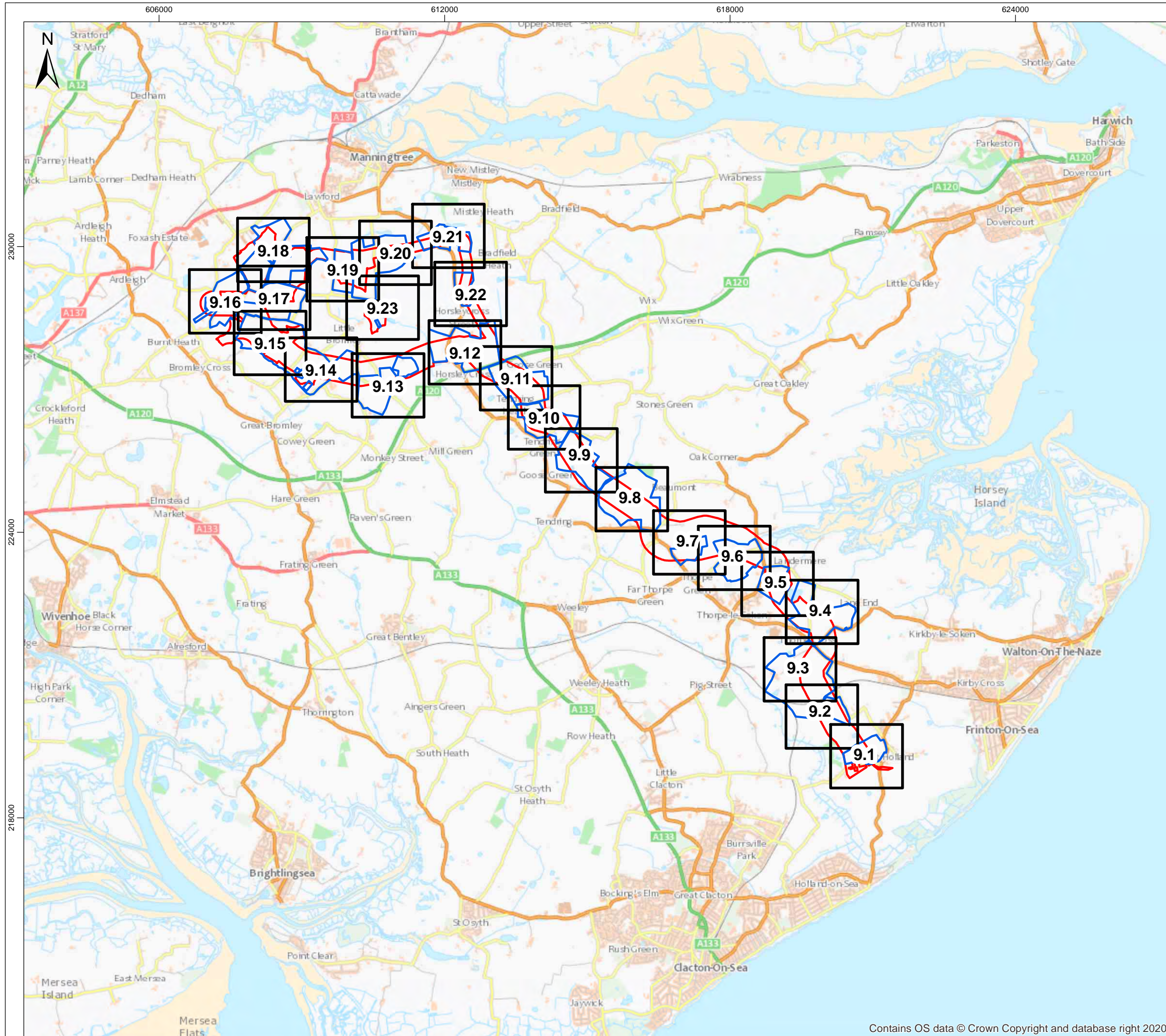
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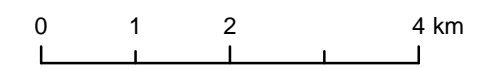
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- Legend**
- North Falls Search Area
 - Mapbook Grid
 - Site Polygons



Data Source:
Drawing Title

Map Book Index

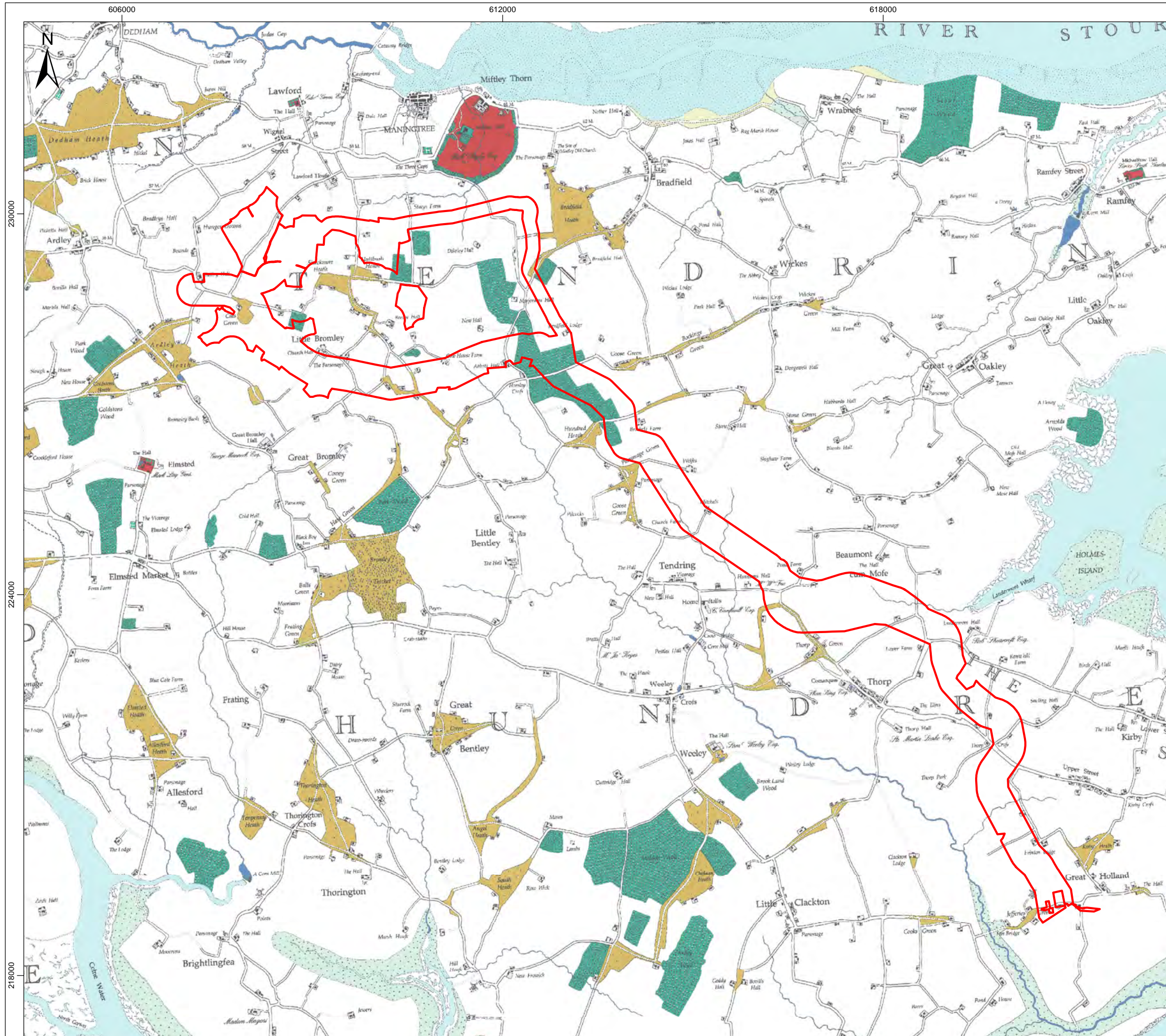
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00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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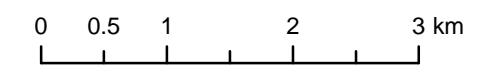
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 North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
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Plan of Essex, Chapman and André 1777
 Digitally redrawn by Andrew McNair 2015

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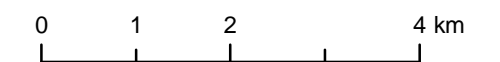
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Legend

- North Falls Search Area
- Parishes *Note - Frinton and Walton covers Great Holland Parish



Data Source:

Drawing Title

Parish Tithe Map Index

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00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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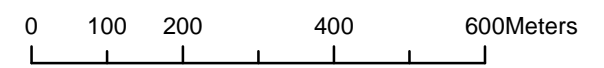
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 North Falls Search Area



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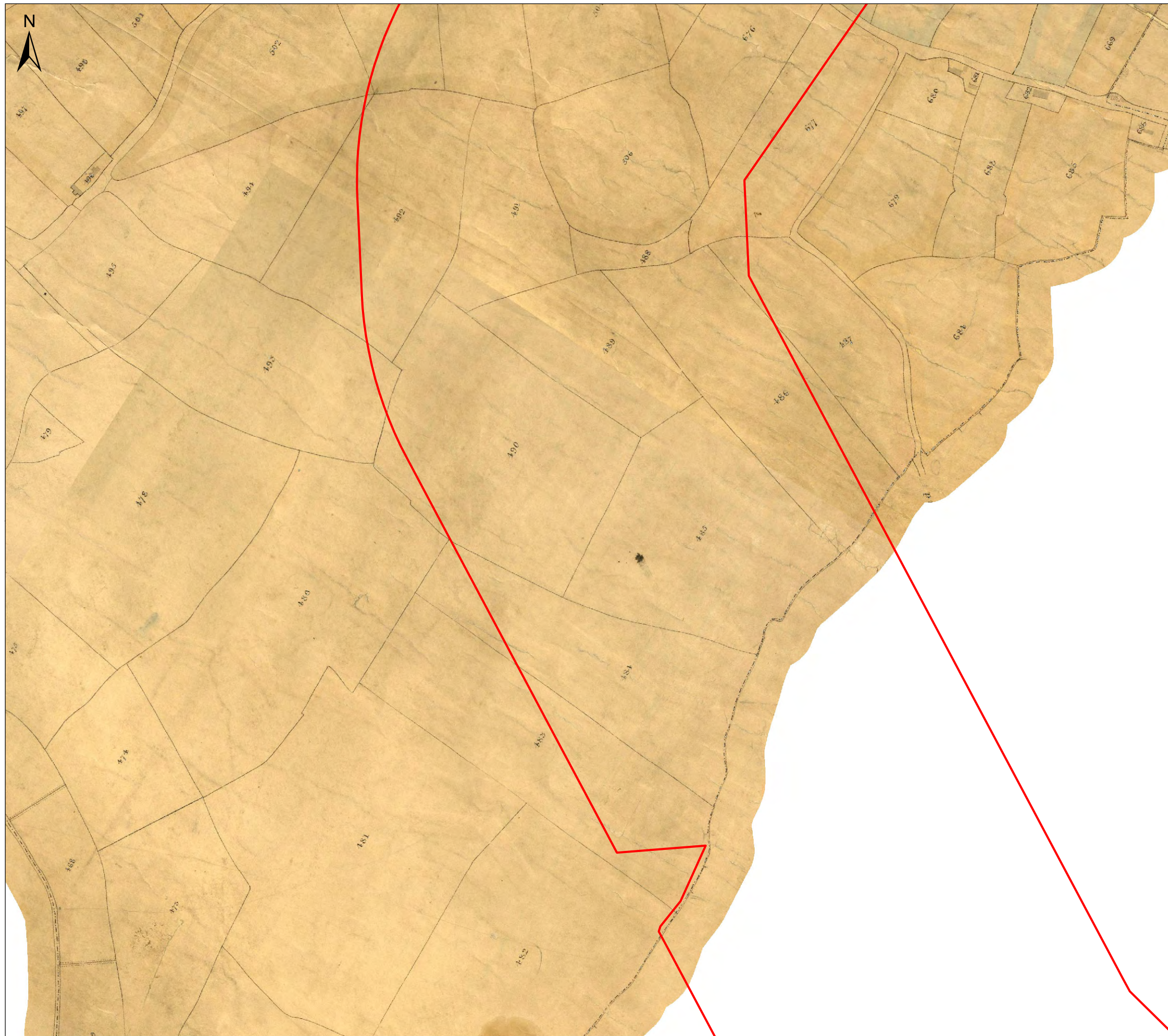
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00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

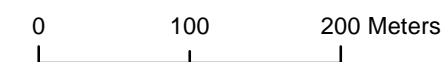
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 North Falls Search Area

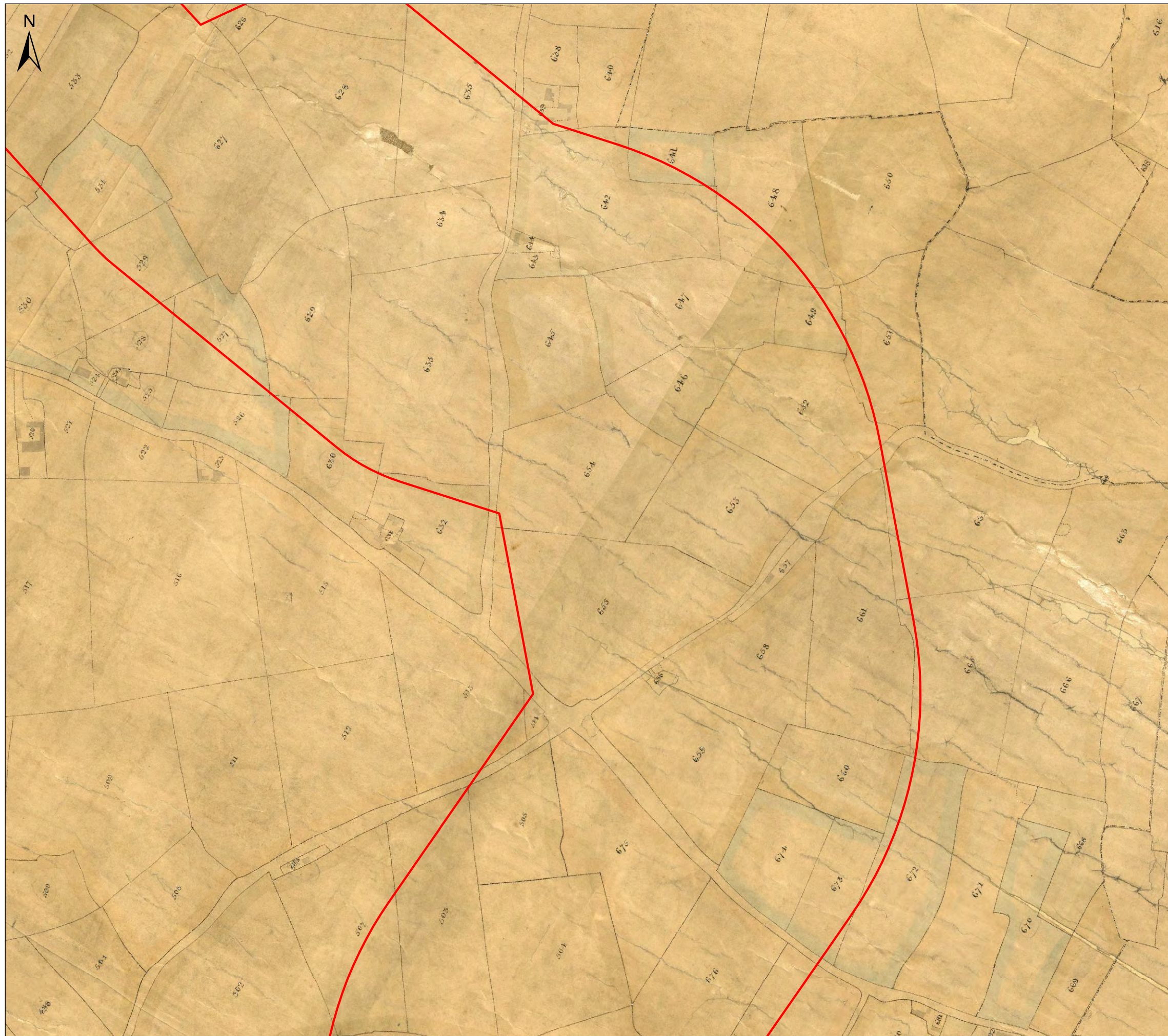


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 Page 1 of 5

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
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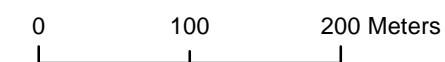
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Legend

North Falls Search Area



Data Source:

Drawing Title

Thorpe-le-Soken Parish Tithe Map 1841
Page 2 of 5

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0026

Figure Number
Fig. 13

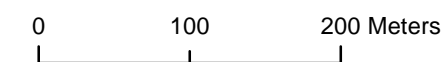
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North Falls Search Area



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Thorpe-le-Soken Parish Tithe Map 1841
Page 3 of 5

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0026

Figure Number
Fig. 13

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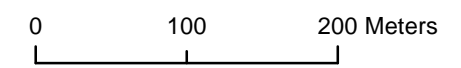


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 North Falls Search Area



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Page 4 of 5

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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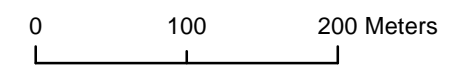


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Legend

 North Falls Search Area



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Page 5 of 5

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

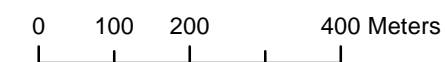
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 North Falls Search Area



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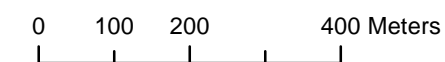
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 North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
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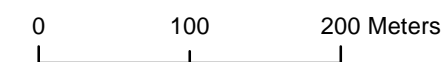
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North Falls Search Area



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Drawing Number
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0029

Figure Number
Fig. 16

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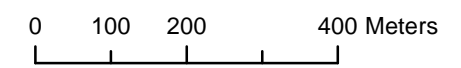


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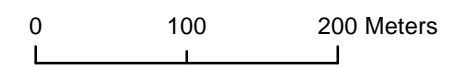
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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



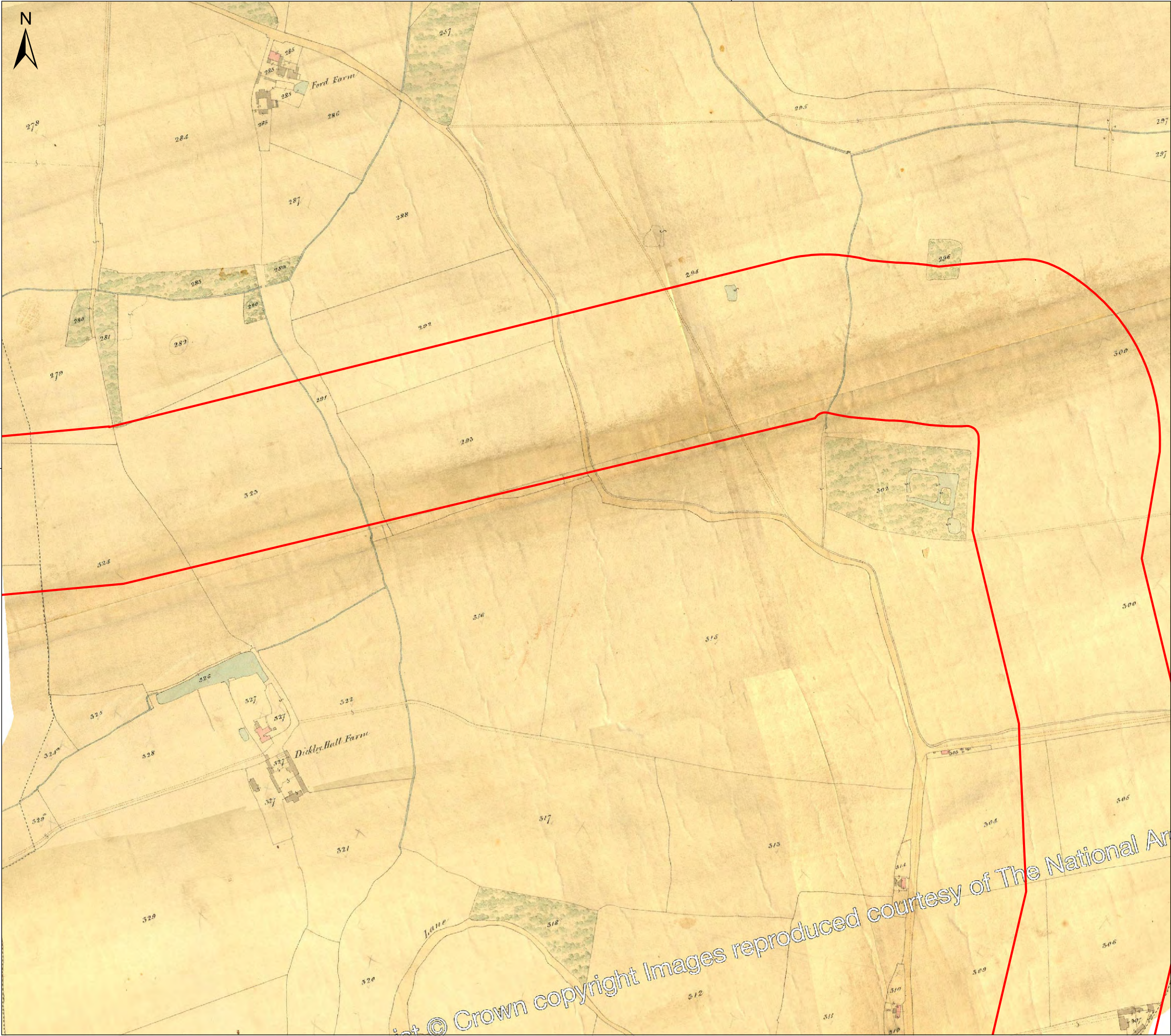
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 Page 1 of 3

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
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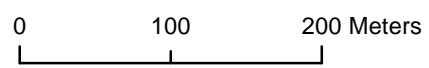
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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title
Mistley Parish Tithe Map 1843
 Page 2 of 3

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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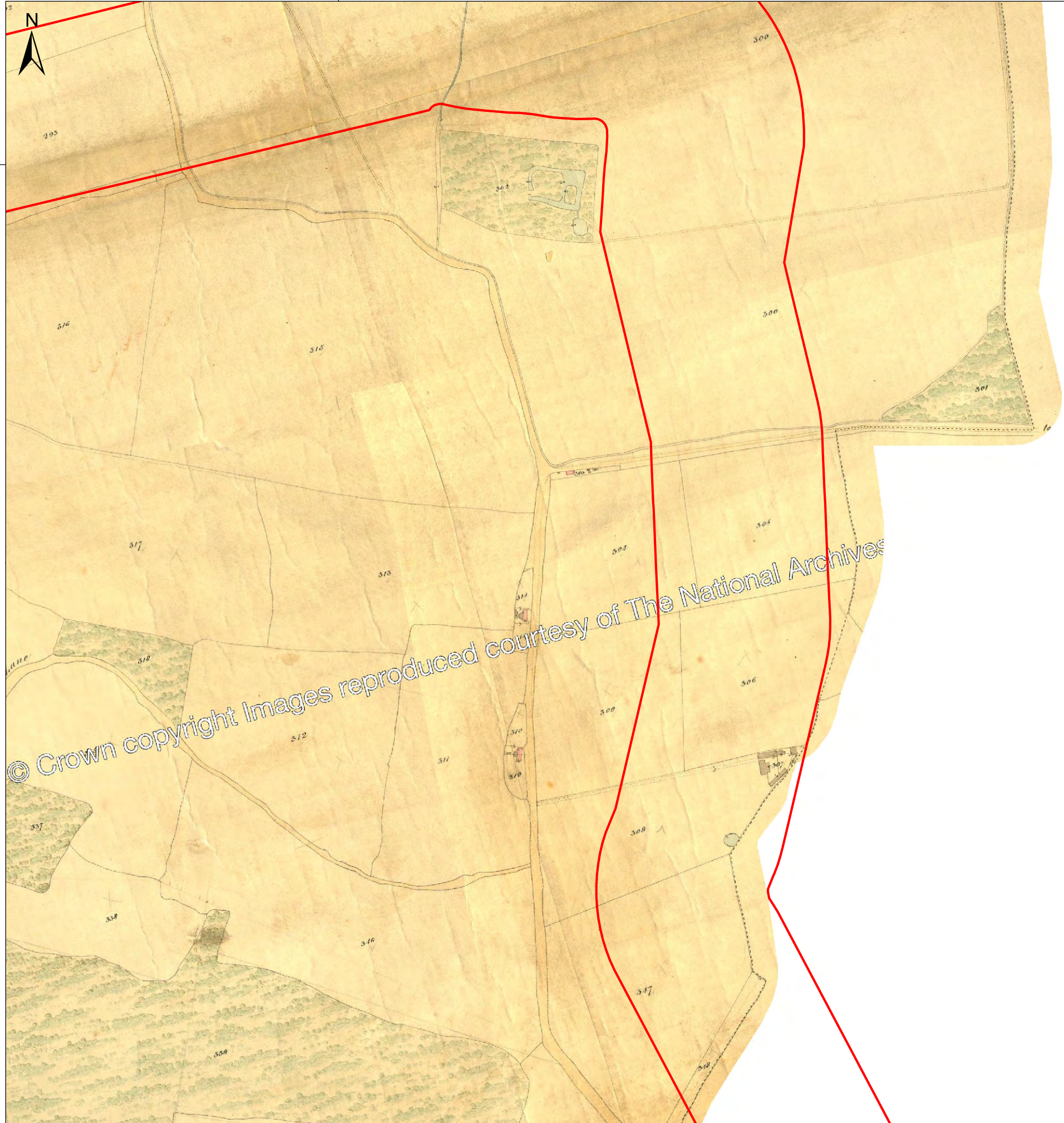
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North Falls Search Area



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Mistley Parish Tithe Map 1843
Page 3 of 3

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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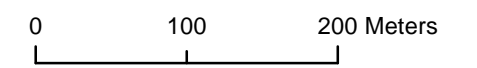
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 North Falls Search Area



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Little Bentley Parish Tithe Map 1841


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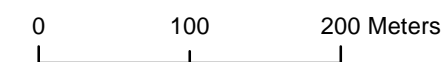
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 North Falls Search Area



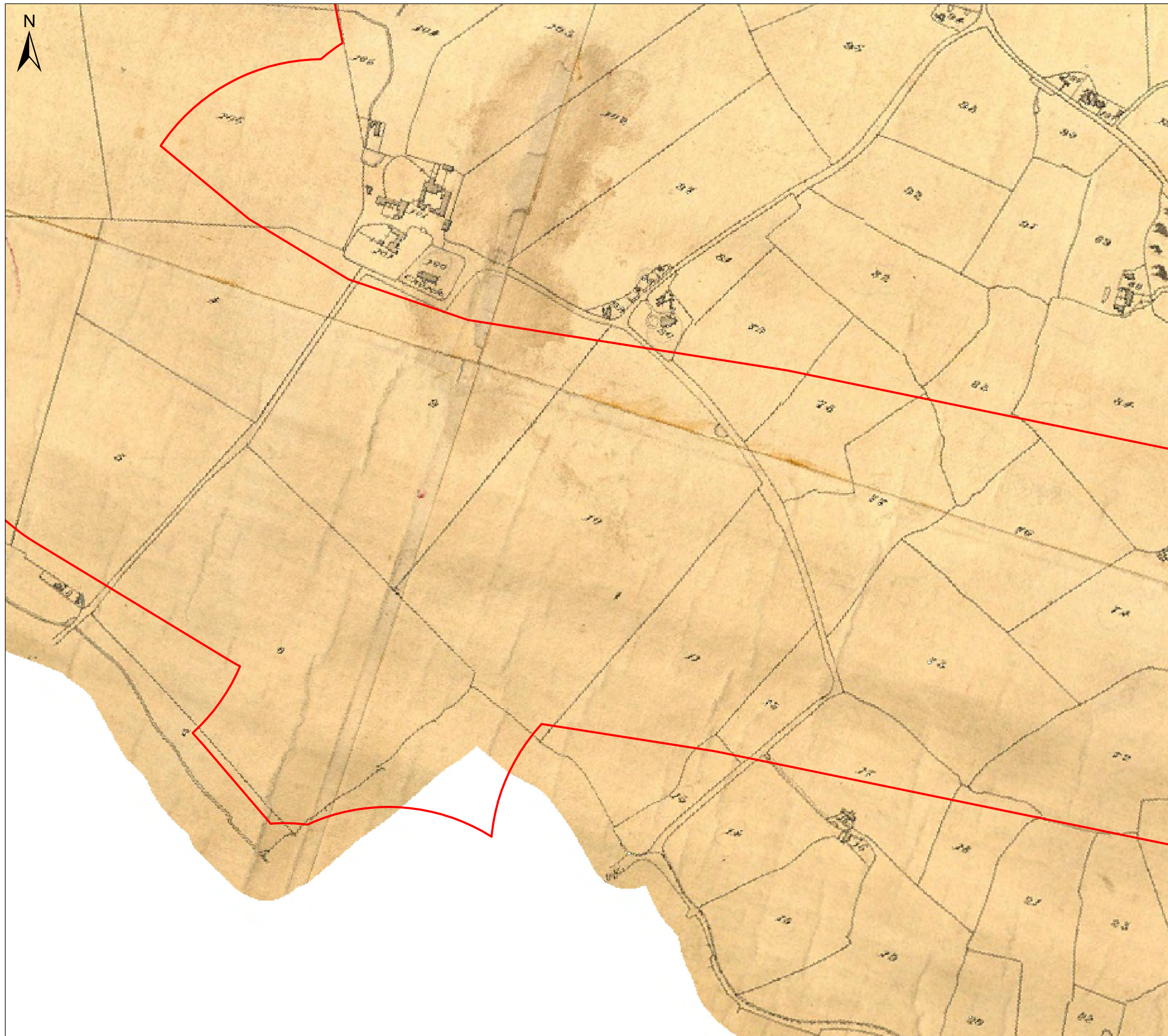
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 Page 1 of 6

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

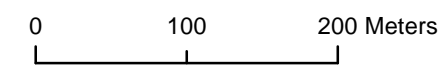
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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



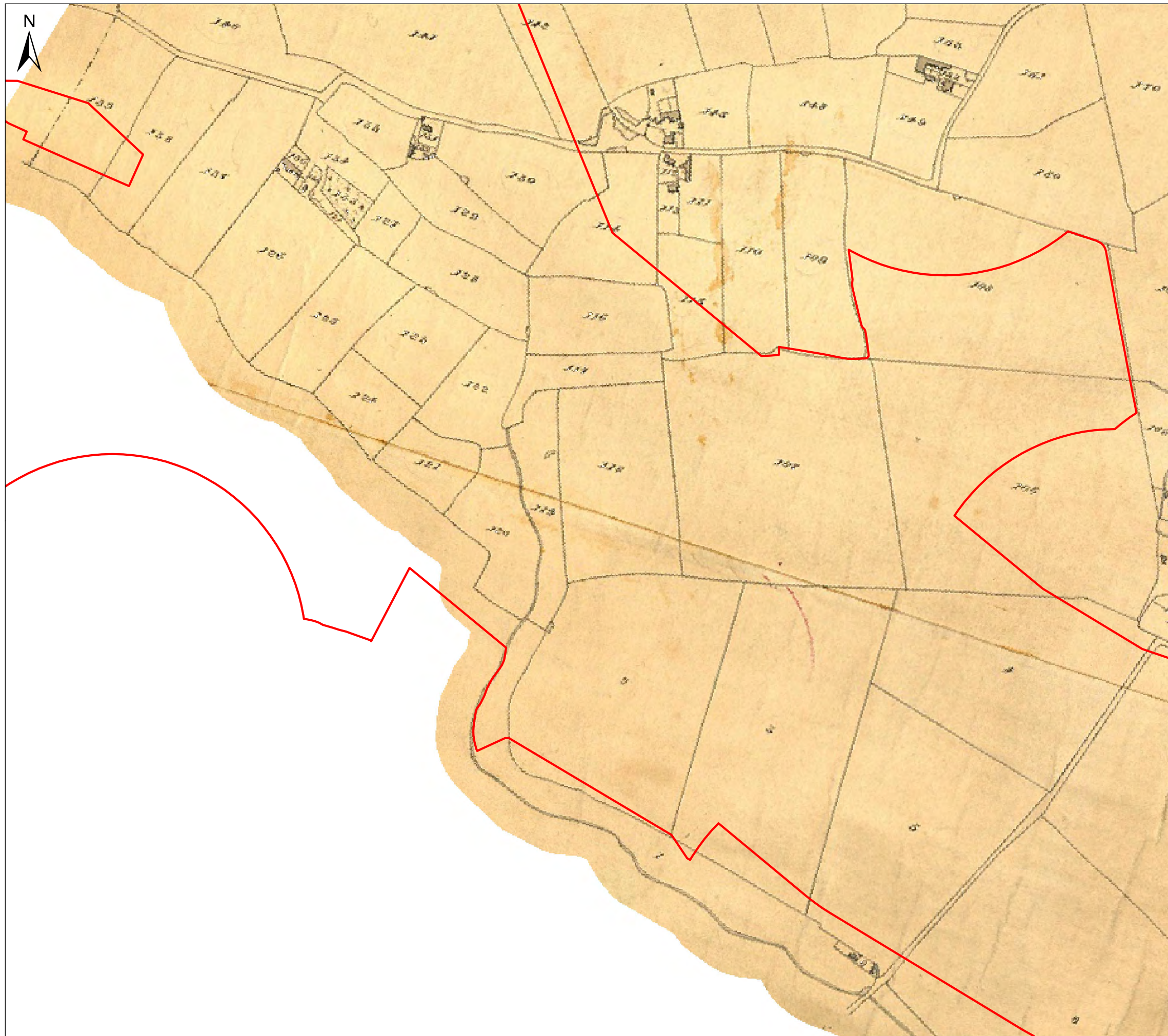
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 Page 2 of 6

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
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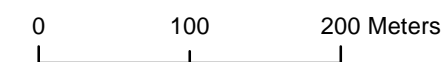
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Legend

 North Falls Search Area



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Drawing Title

Little Bromley Parish Tithe Map 1841
Page 3 of 6

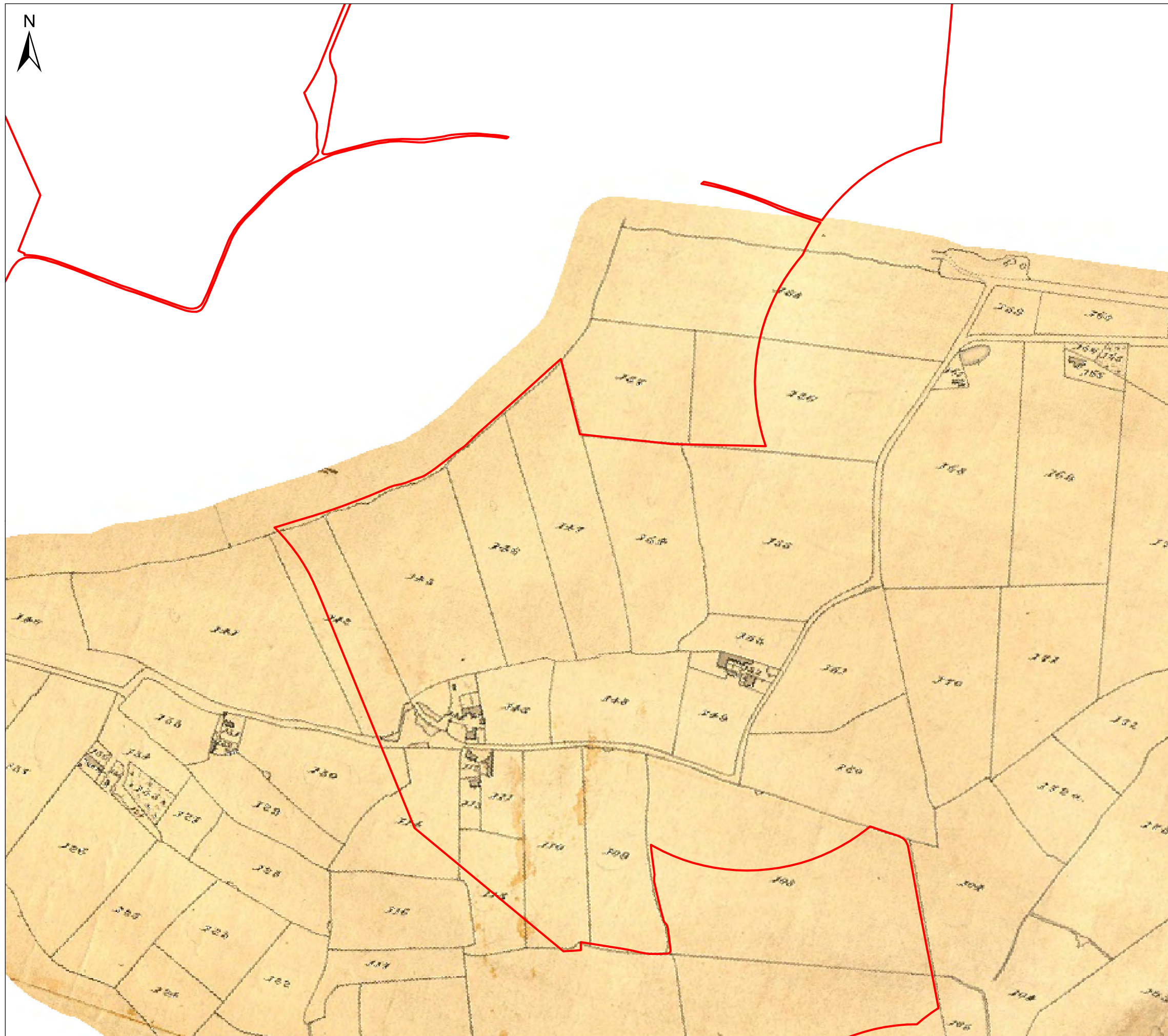
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Fig. 20

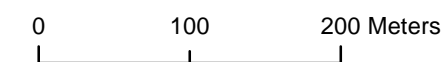
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Legend

North Falls Search Area



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 Page 4 of 6

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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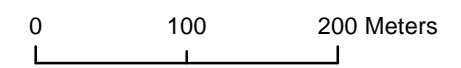


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Legend

 North Falls Search Area



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Little Bromley Parish Tithe Map 1841
Page 5 of 6

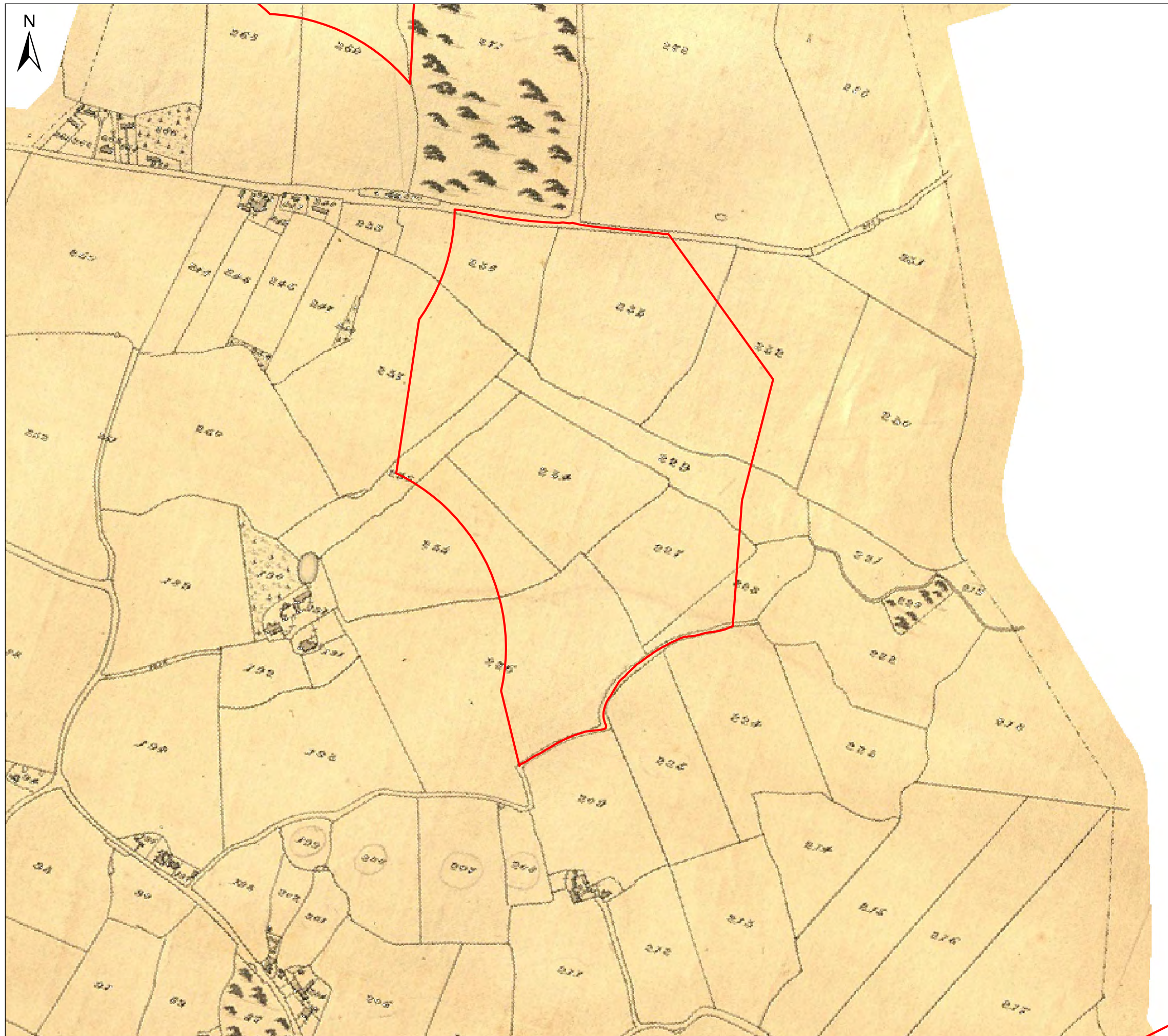
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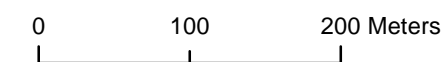
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Legend

North Falls Search Area



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Little Bromley Parish Tithe Map 1841
Page 6 of 6

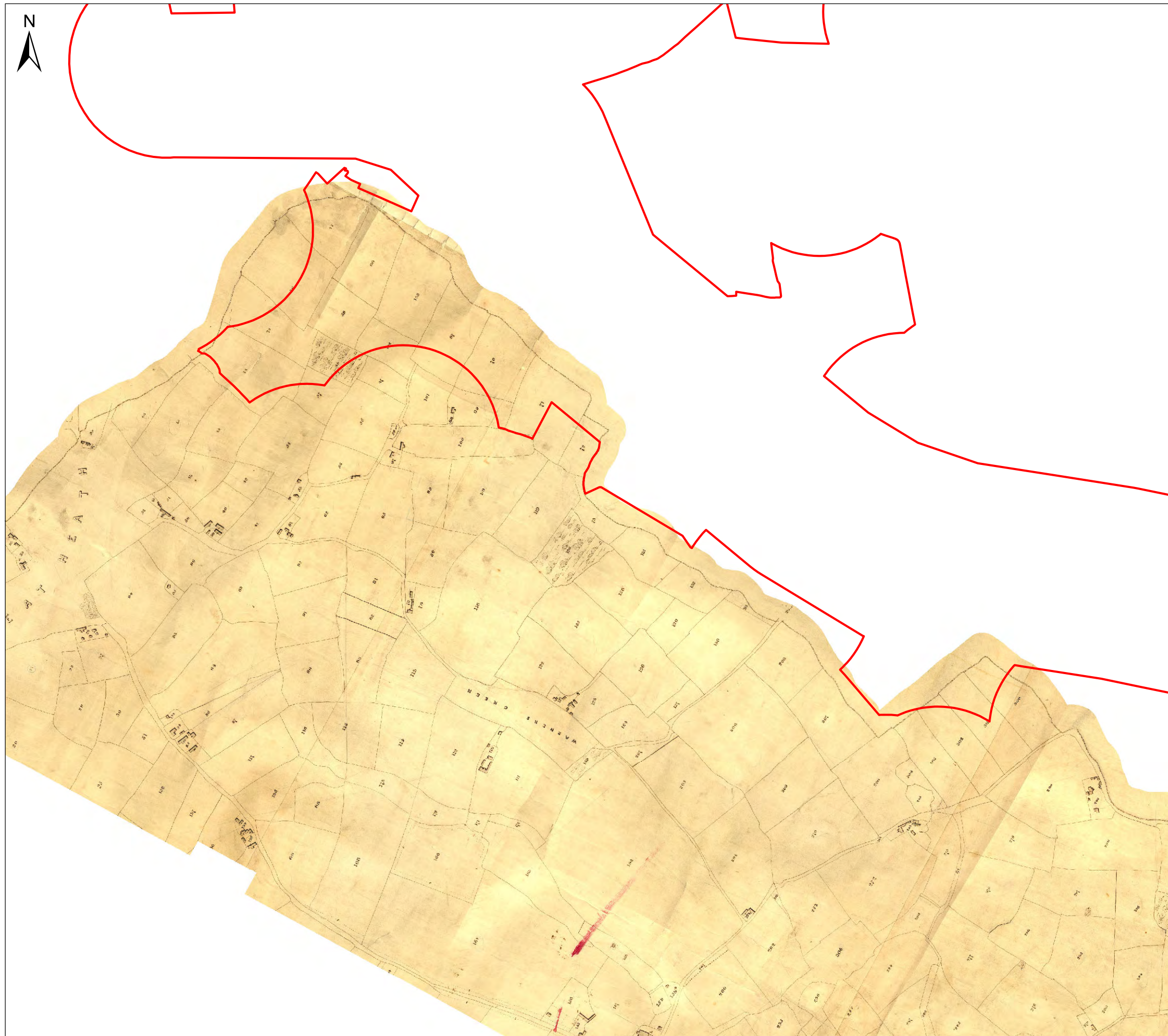
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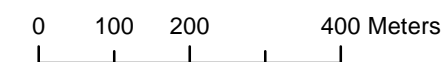
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North Falls Search Area



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Figure Number
Fig. 21

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 North Falls Search Area



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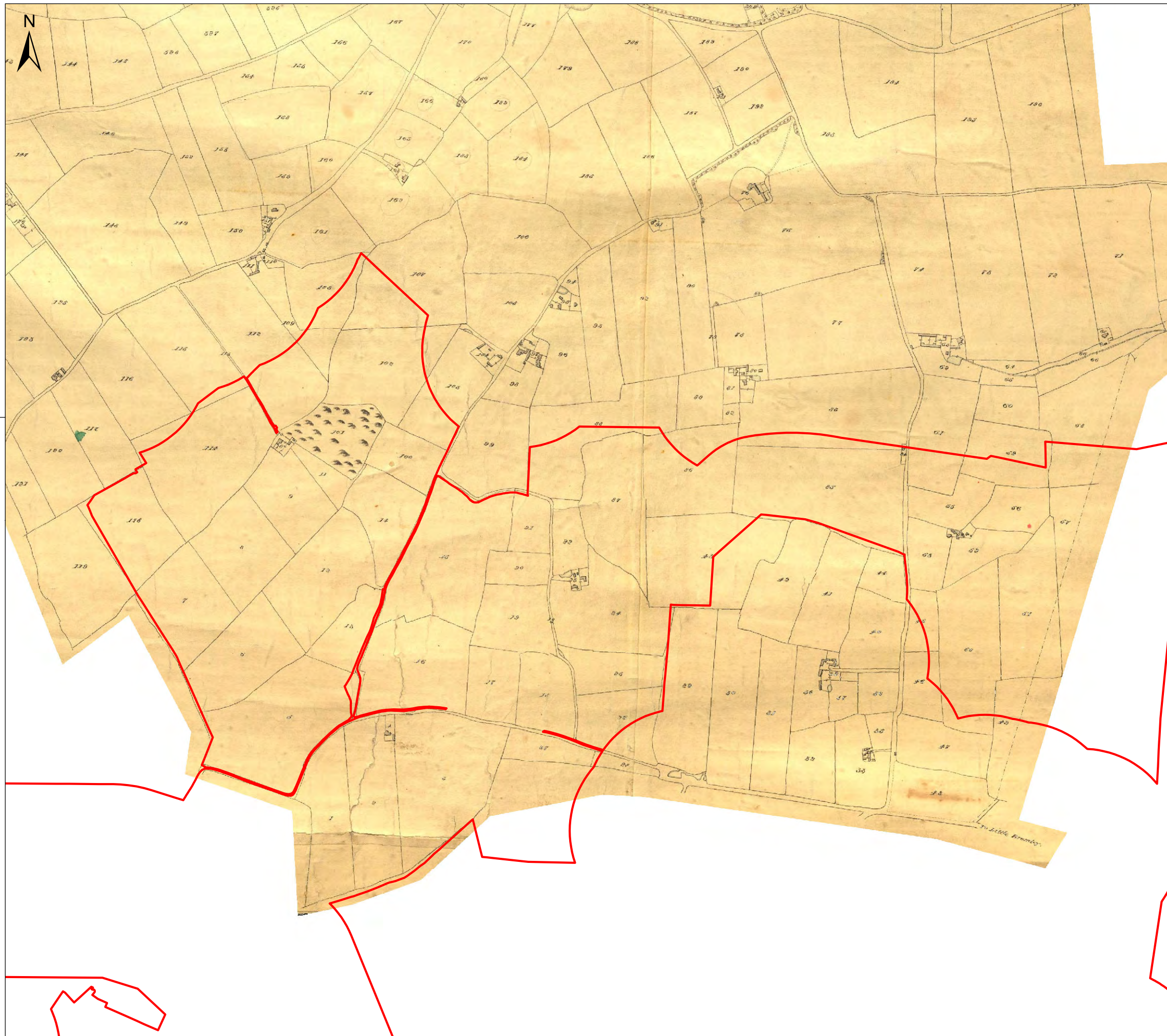
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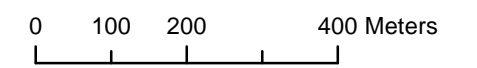
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 North Falls Search Area



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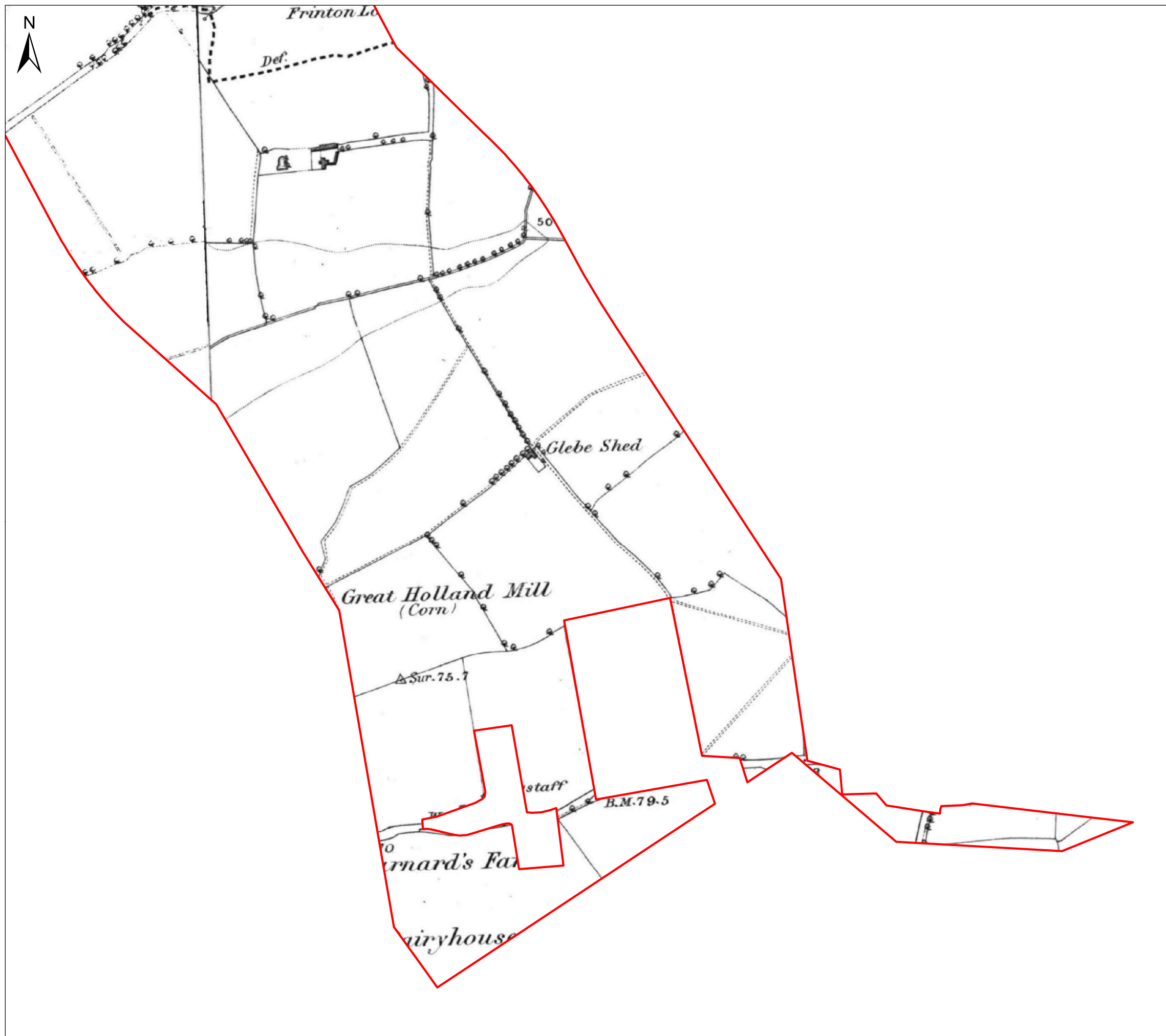
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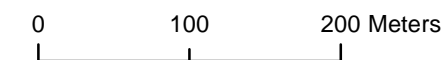
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North Falls Search Area



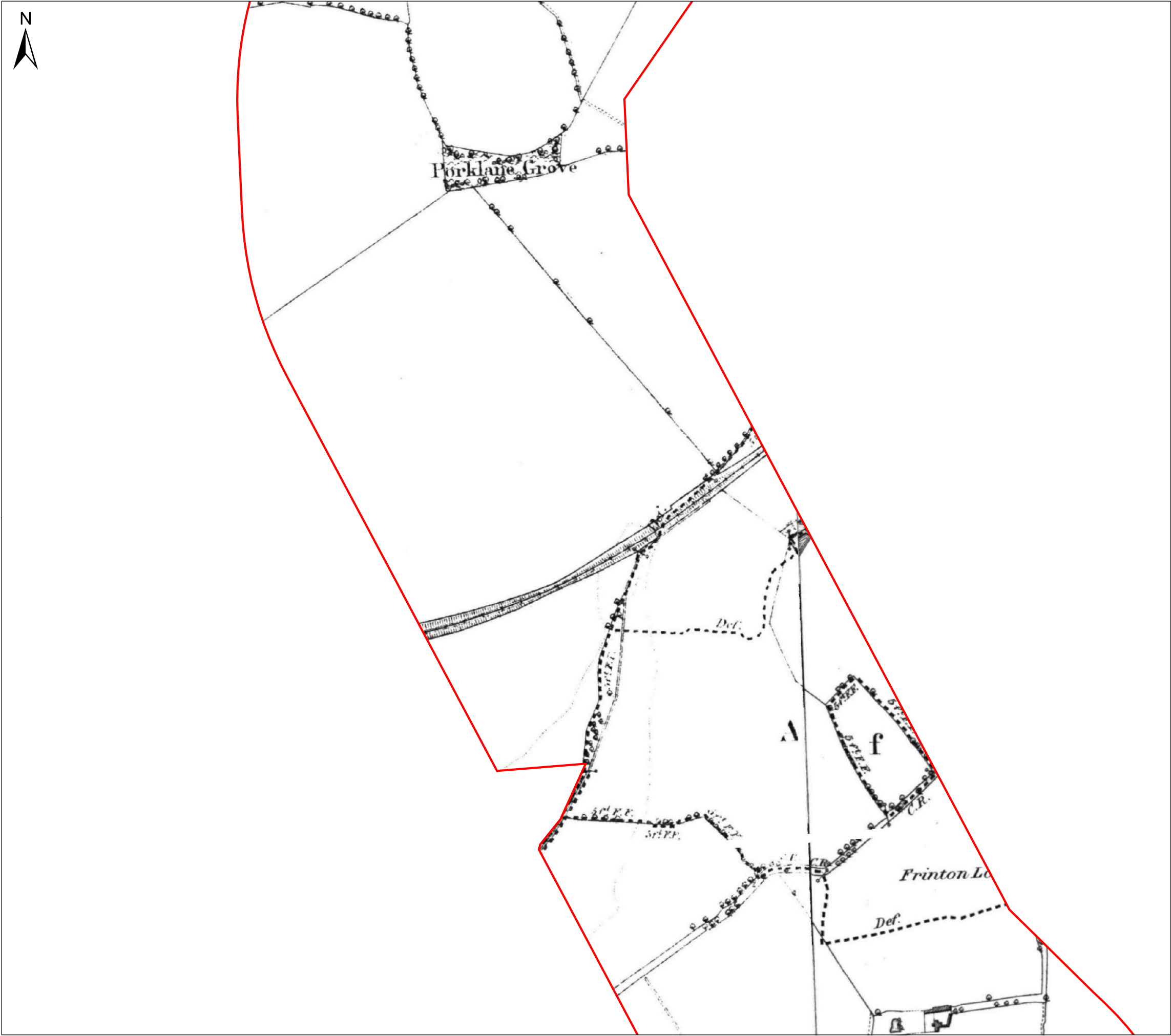
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 Page 1 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

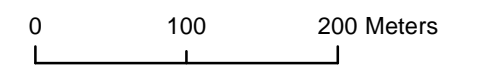
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 North Falls Search Area



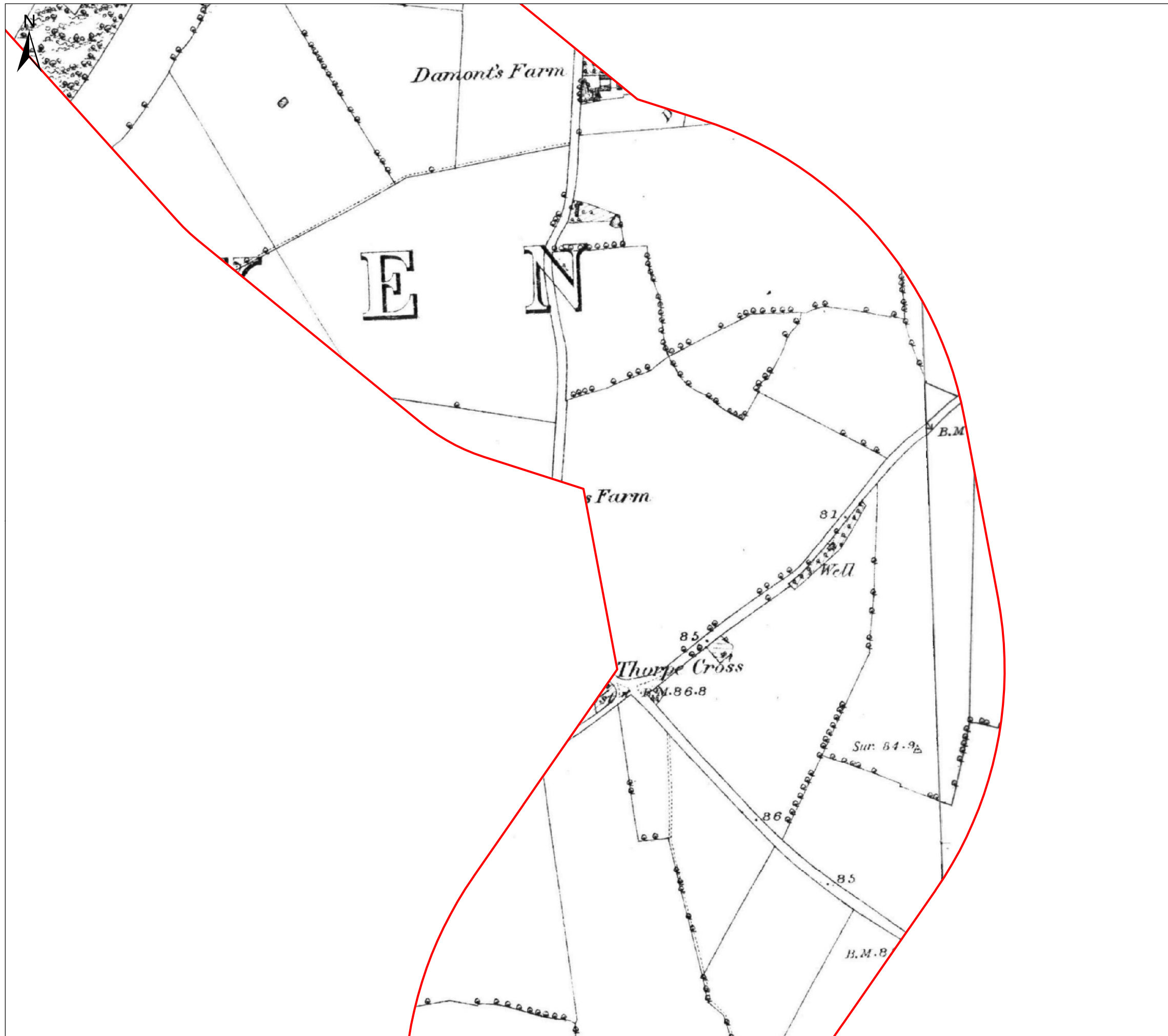
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 Page 2 of 20

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00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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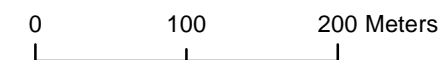
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North Falls Search Area



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 Page 3 of 20


Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

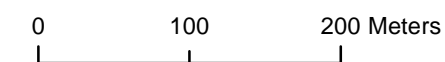
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 North Falls Search Area



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 Page 4 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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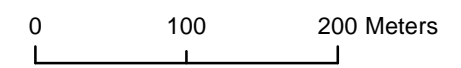


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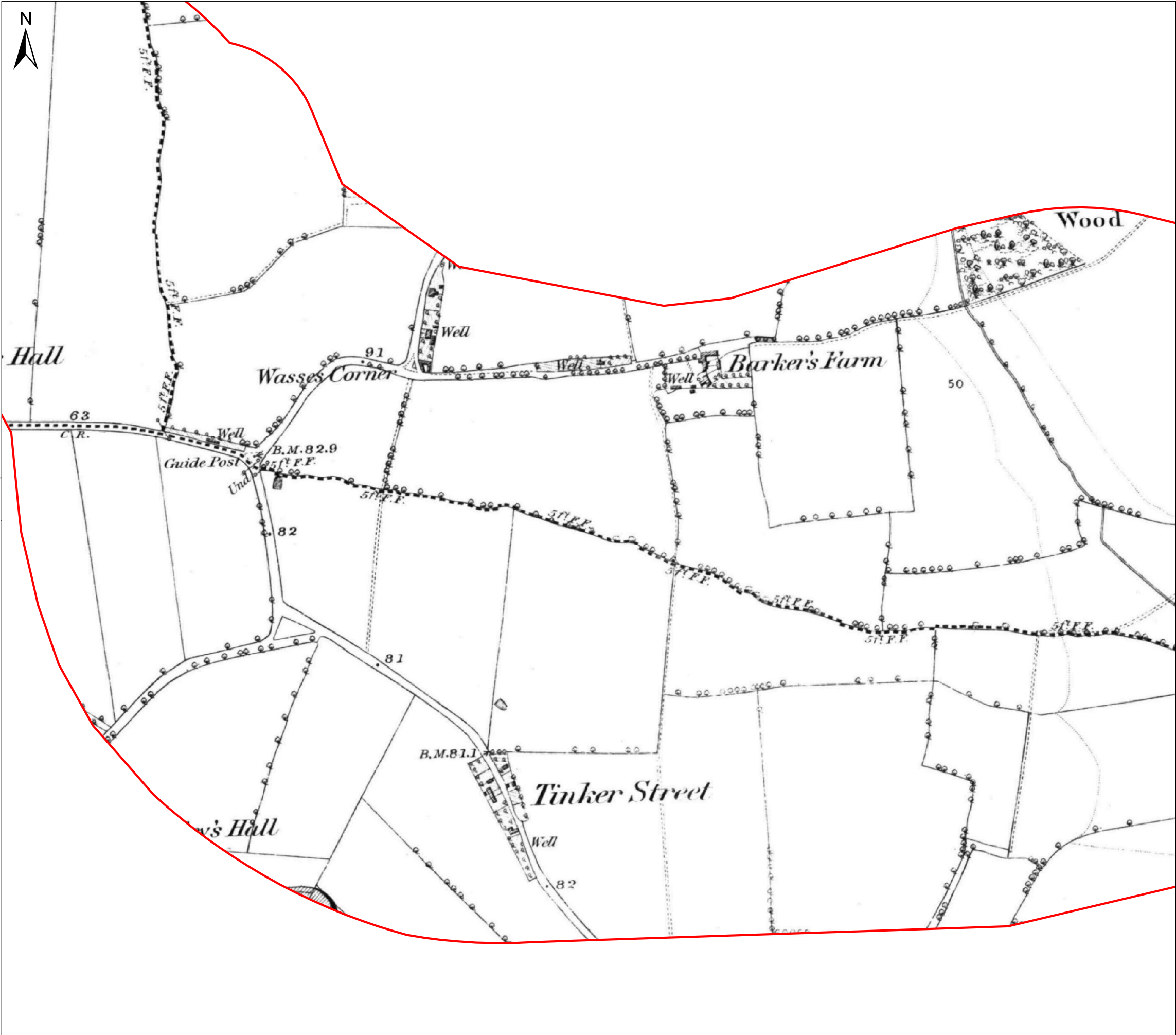
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Page 5 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
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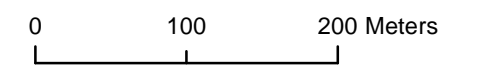




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 Page 6 of 20

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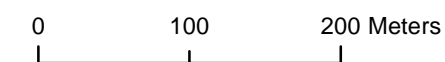
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1874 - 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 7 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
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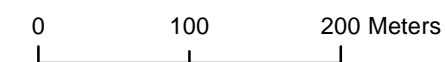
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1874 - 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 8 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number: **PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0037** Figure Number: **Fig. 24**

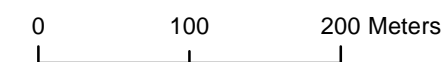
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Legend

North Falls Search Area



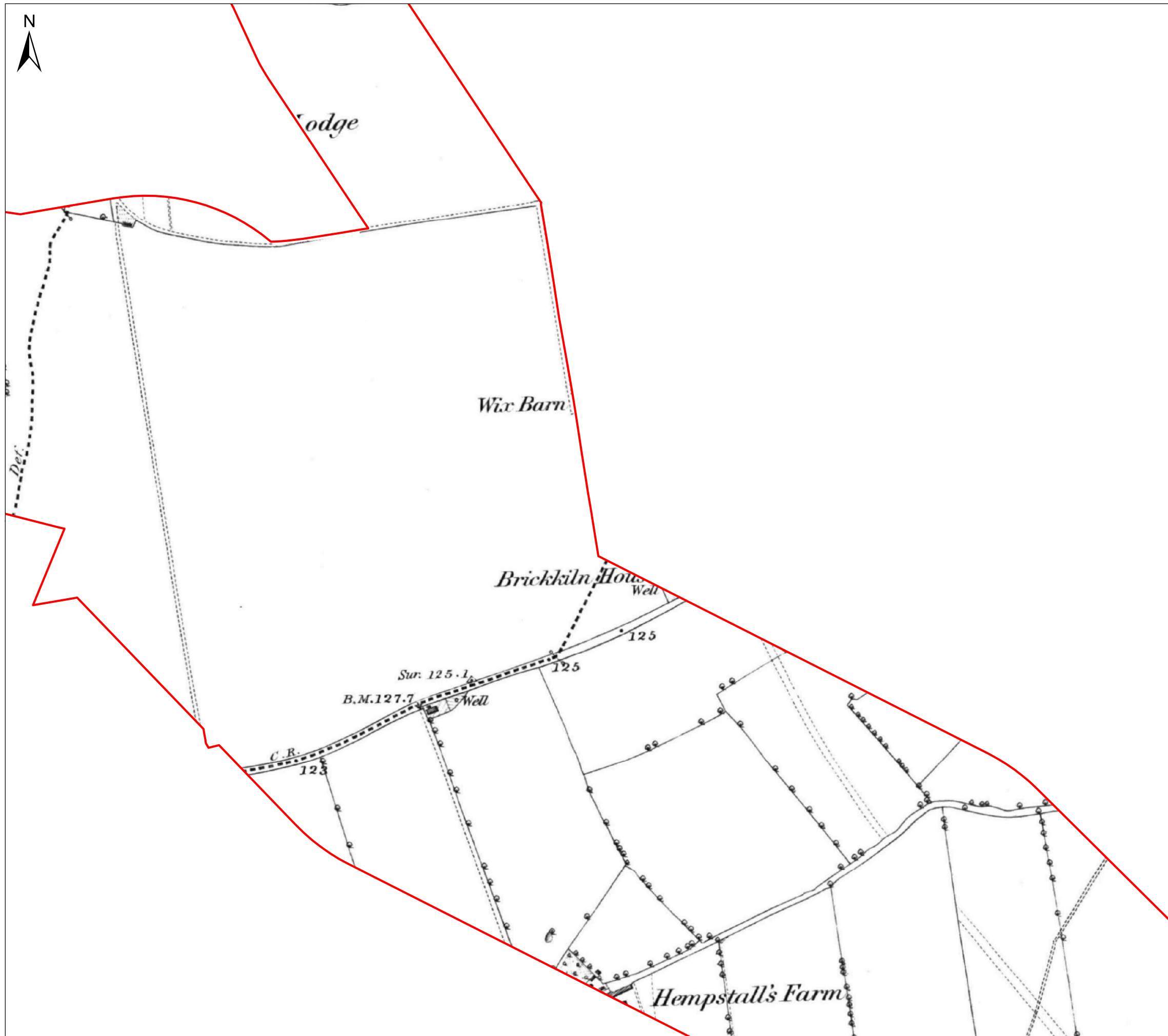
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 Drawing Title
1874 - 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 9 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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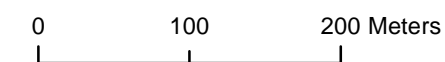
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North Falls Search Area



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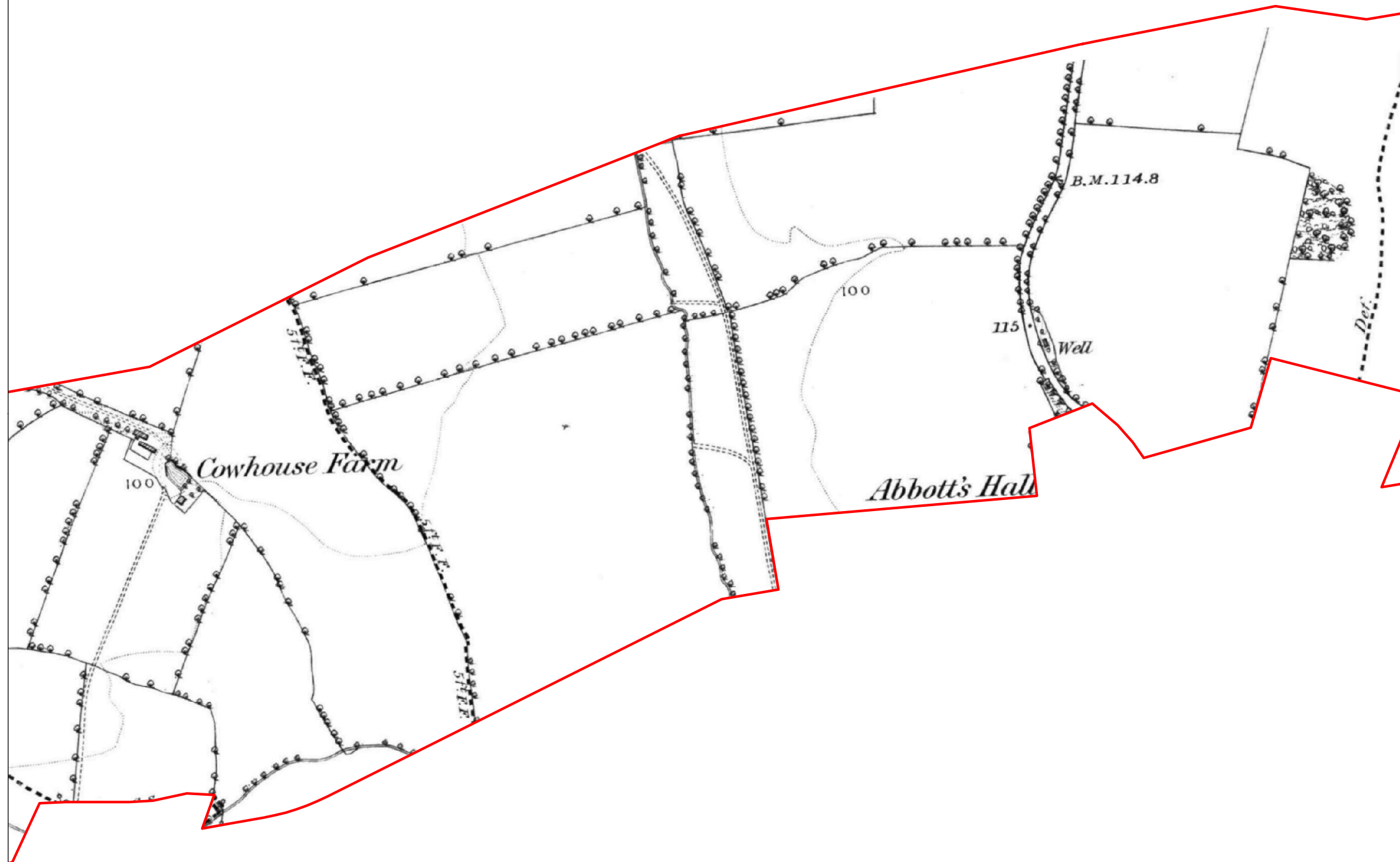
Drawing Title
1874 - 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 10 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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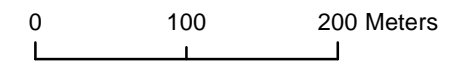
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 North Falls Search Area



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Drawing Title

1874 - 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 11 of 20

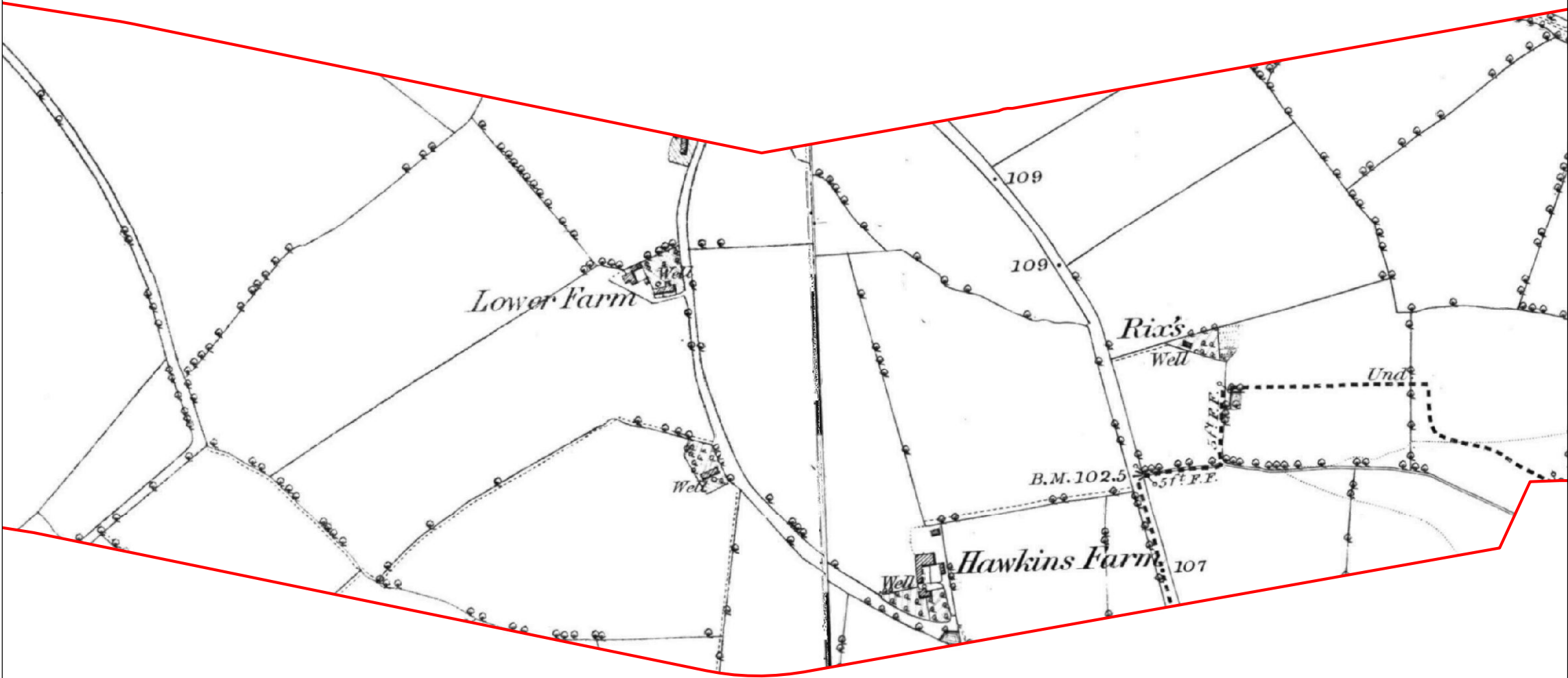
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00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0037

Figure Number
Fig. 24

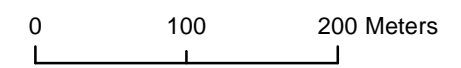
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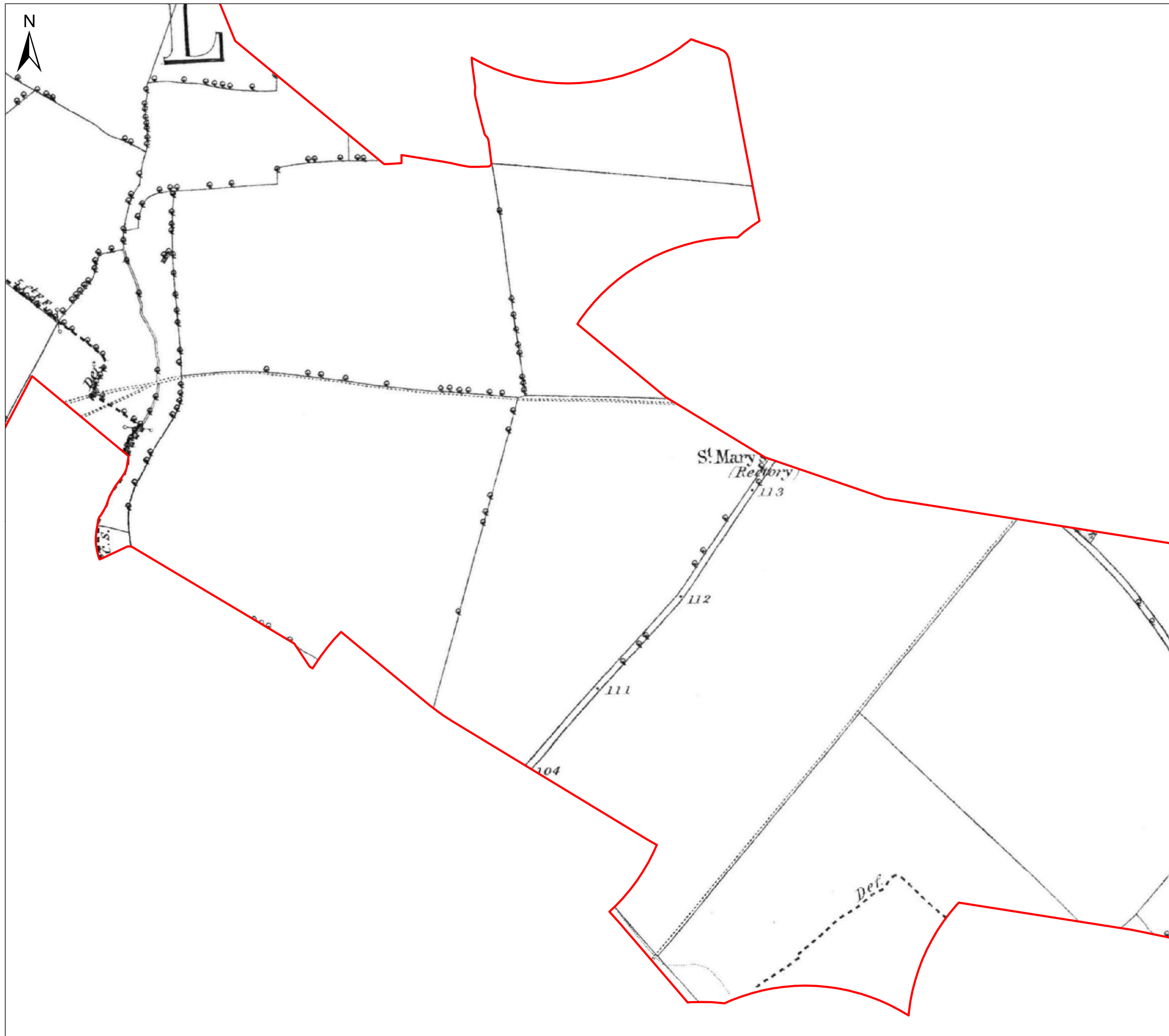
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Drawing Title
1874 - 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 12 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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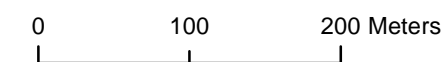
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Legend

North Falls Search Area



Data Source:

Drawing Title
1874 - 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 13 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

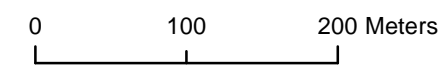
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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title
1874 - 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 14 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number: **PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0037** Figure Number: **Fig. 24**

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 North Falls Search Area



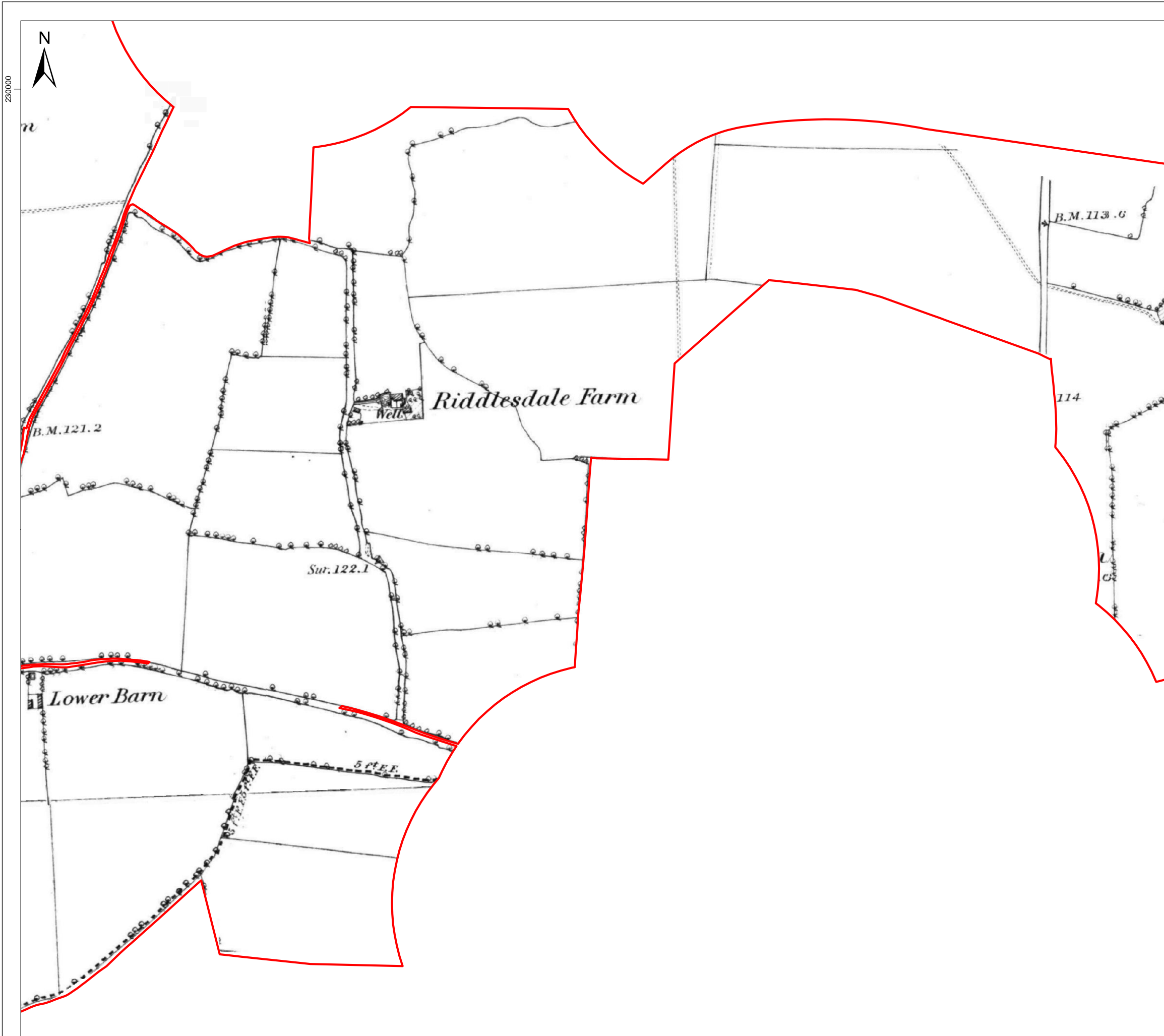
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1874 - 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 15 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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Scale 1:5,000 Plot Size A3 Datum OSGB36 Projection BNG





Legend

North Falls Search Area



Data Source:

Drawing Title
1874 - 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 16 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

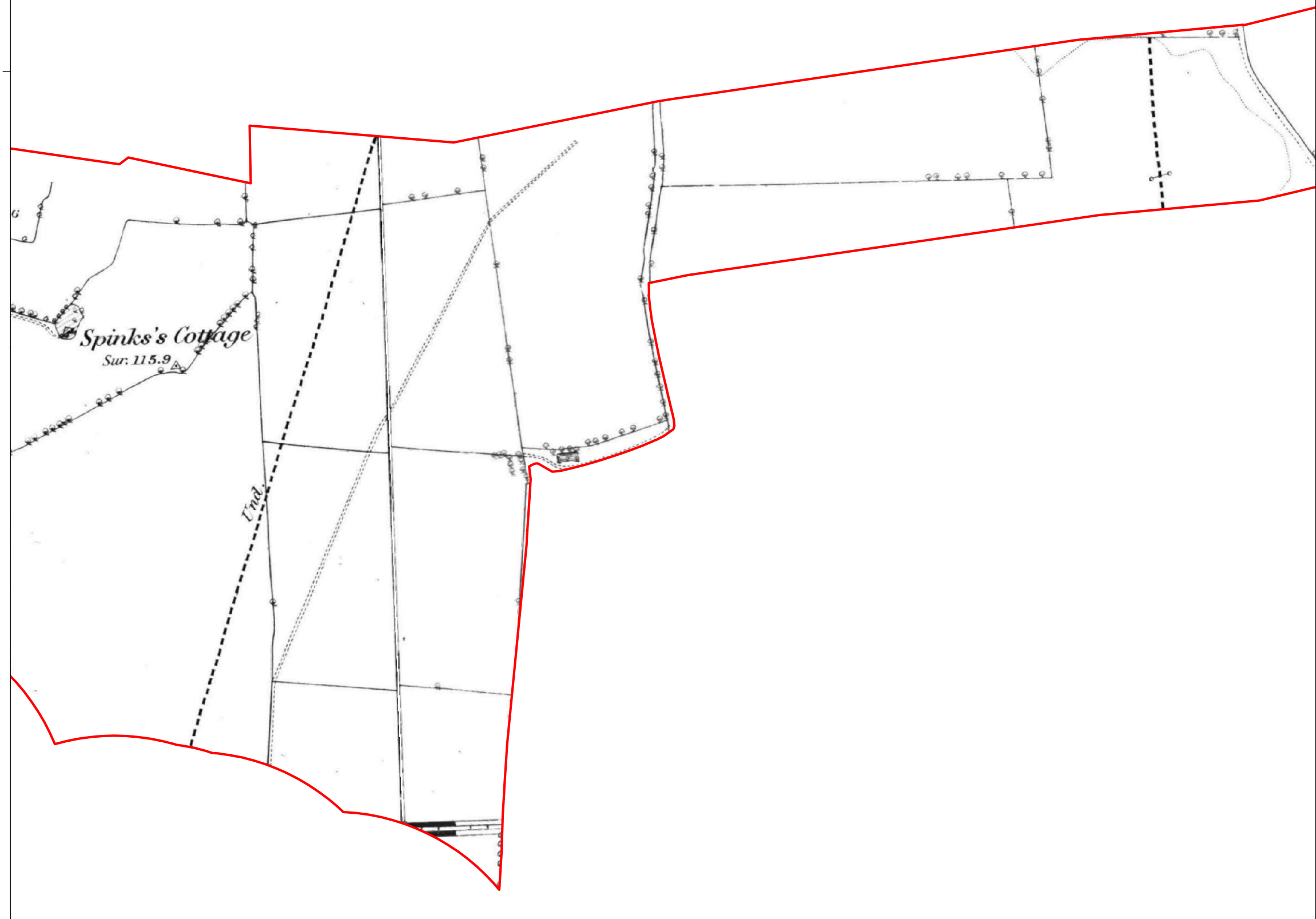
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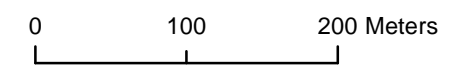


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Legend

 North Falls Search Area



Data Source:

Drawing Title

1874 - 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 17 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0037

Figure Number
Fig. 24

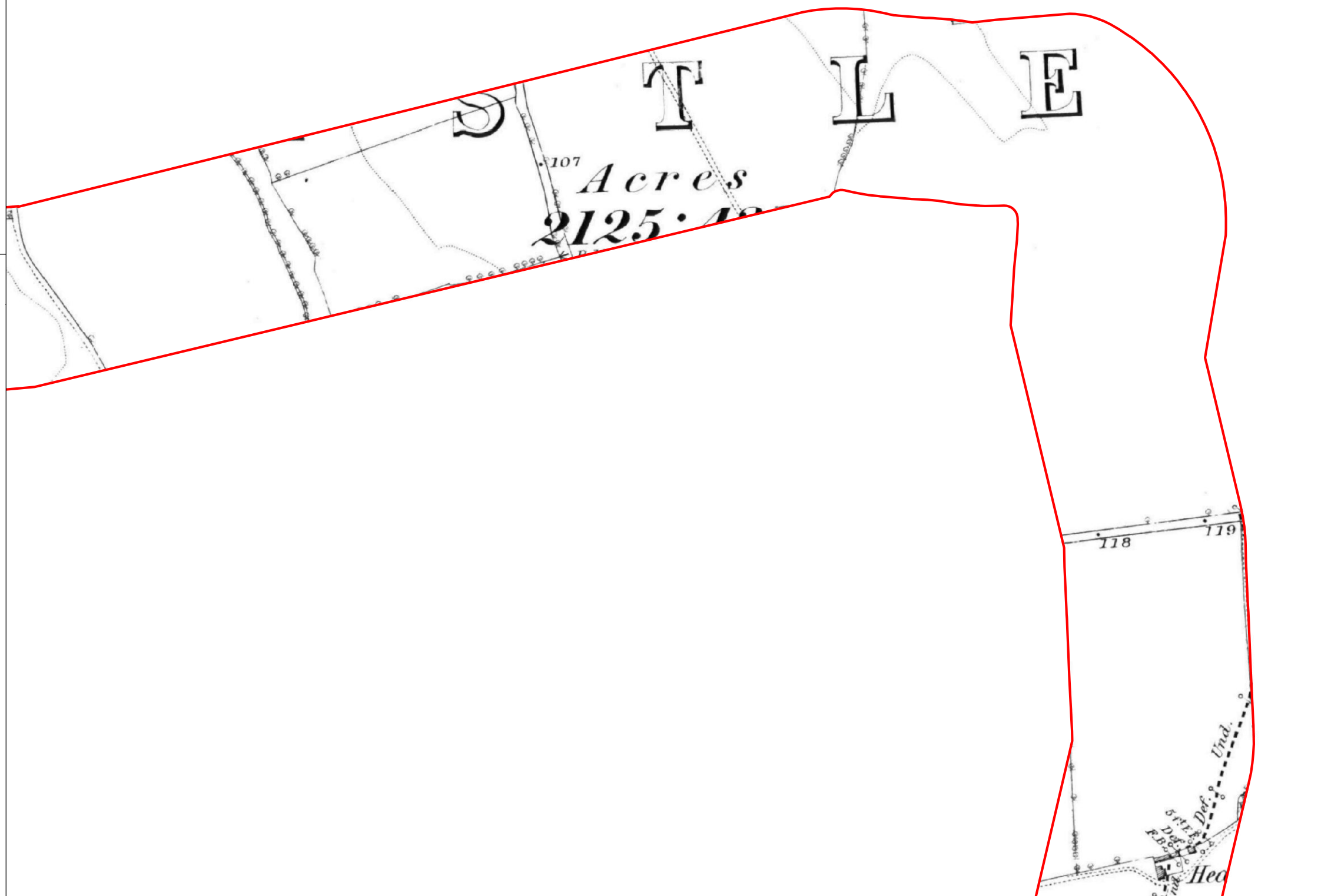
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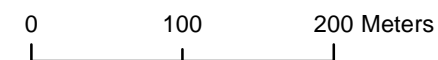


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Legend

 North Falls Search Area



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Drawing Title

1874 - 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 18 of 20

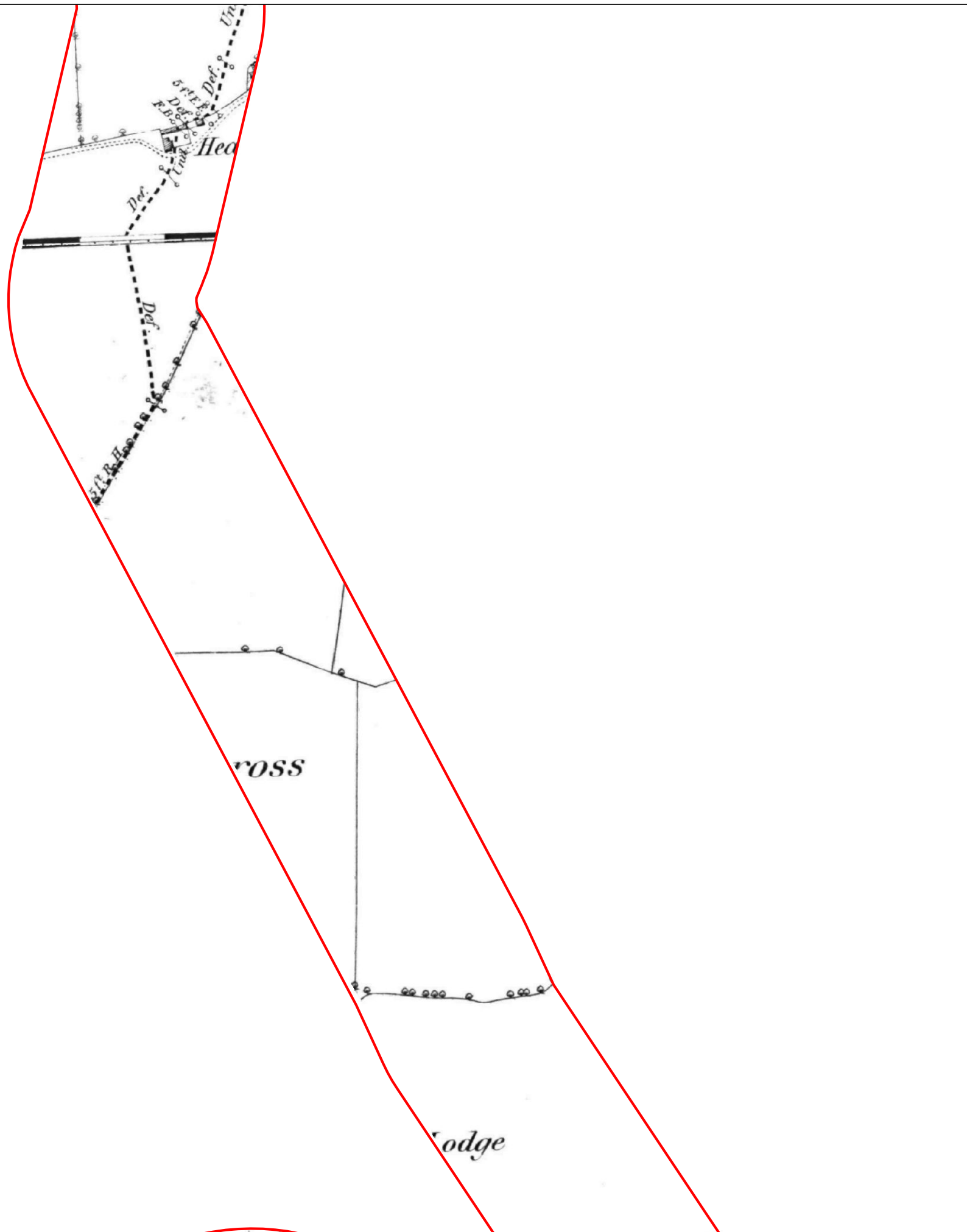
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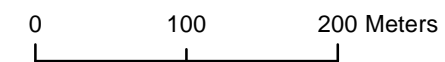
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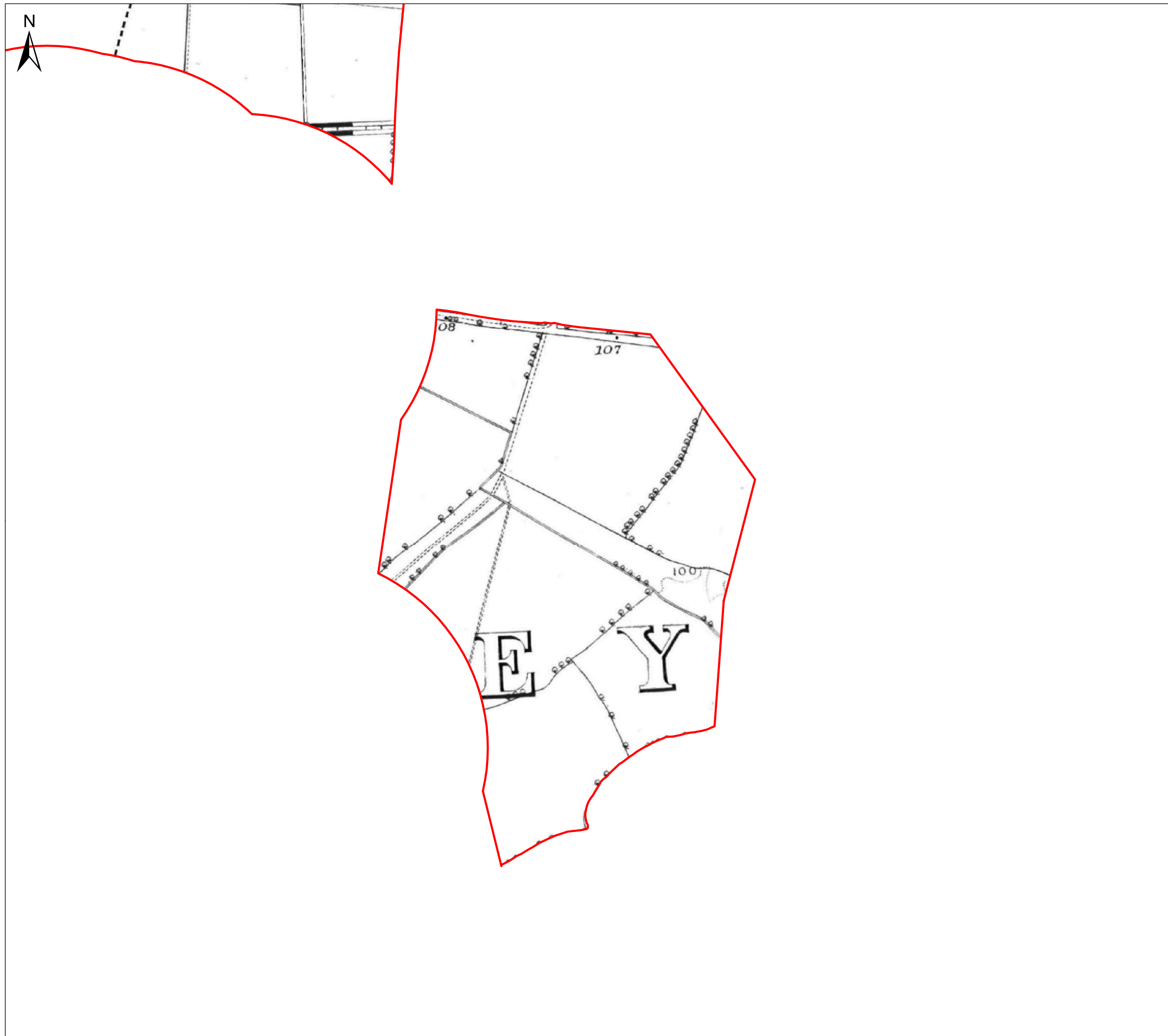
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1874 - 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 19 of 20

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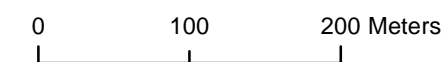
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North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title
1874 - 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 20 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

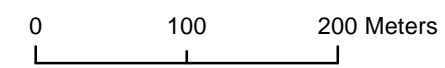
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North Falls Search Area



Data Source:

Drawing Title
1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 1 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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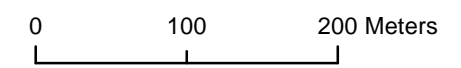
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North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title
1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 2 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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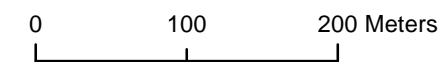
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North Falls Search Area



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Drawing Title
1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 3 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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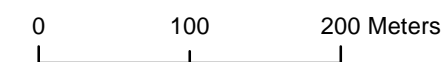
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 North Falls Search Area



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1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 4 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

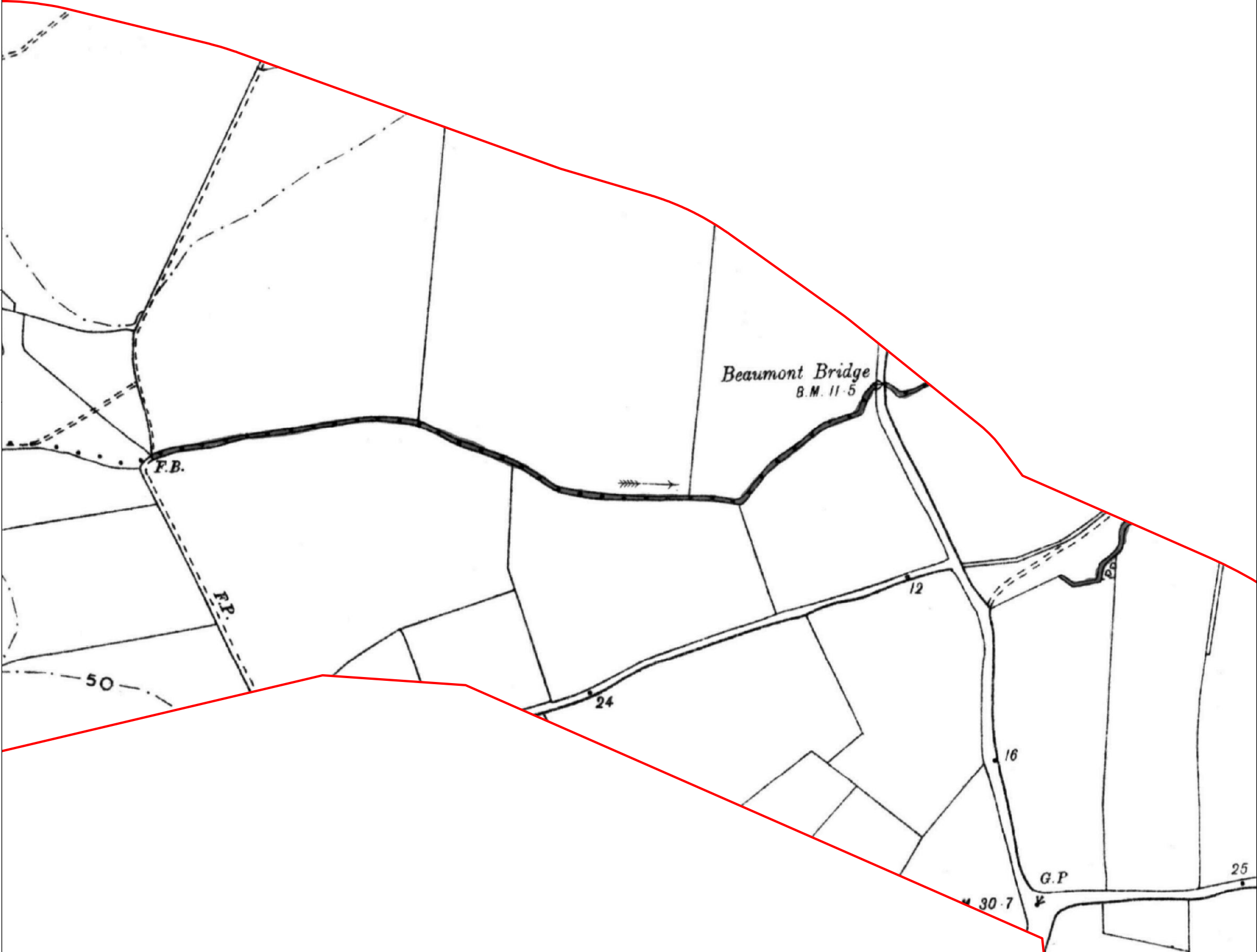
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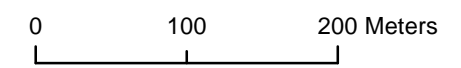


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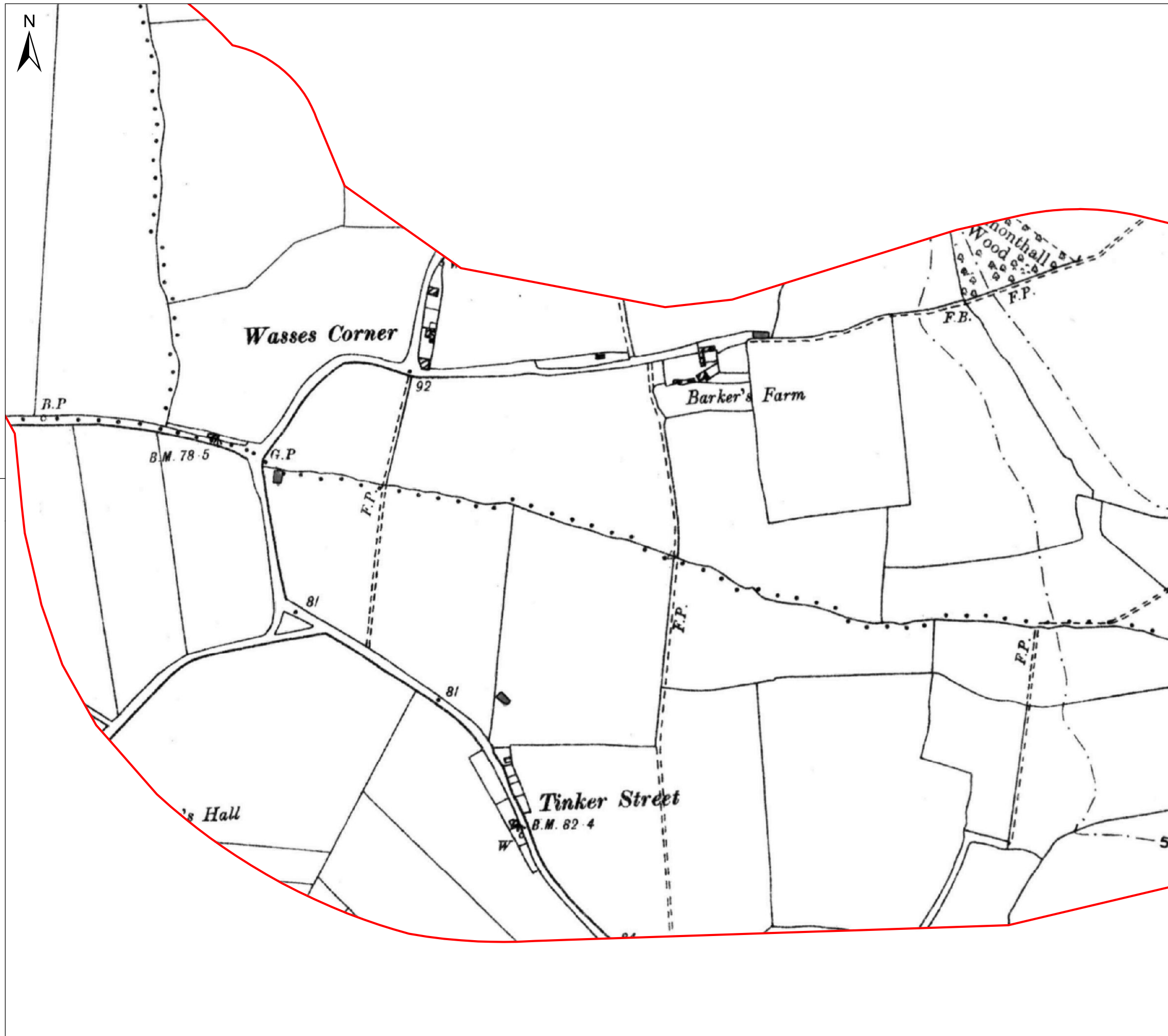
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**1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 5 of 20**

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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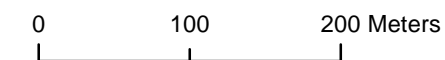


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North Falls Search Area



Data Source:

Drawing Title
1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 6 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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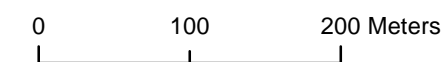
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 North Falls Search Area



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1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 7 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

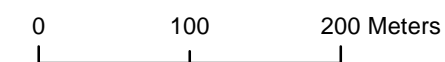
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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title
1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 8 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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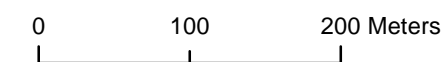
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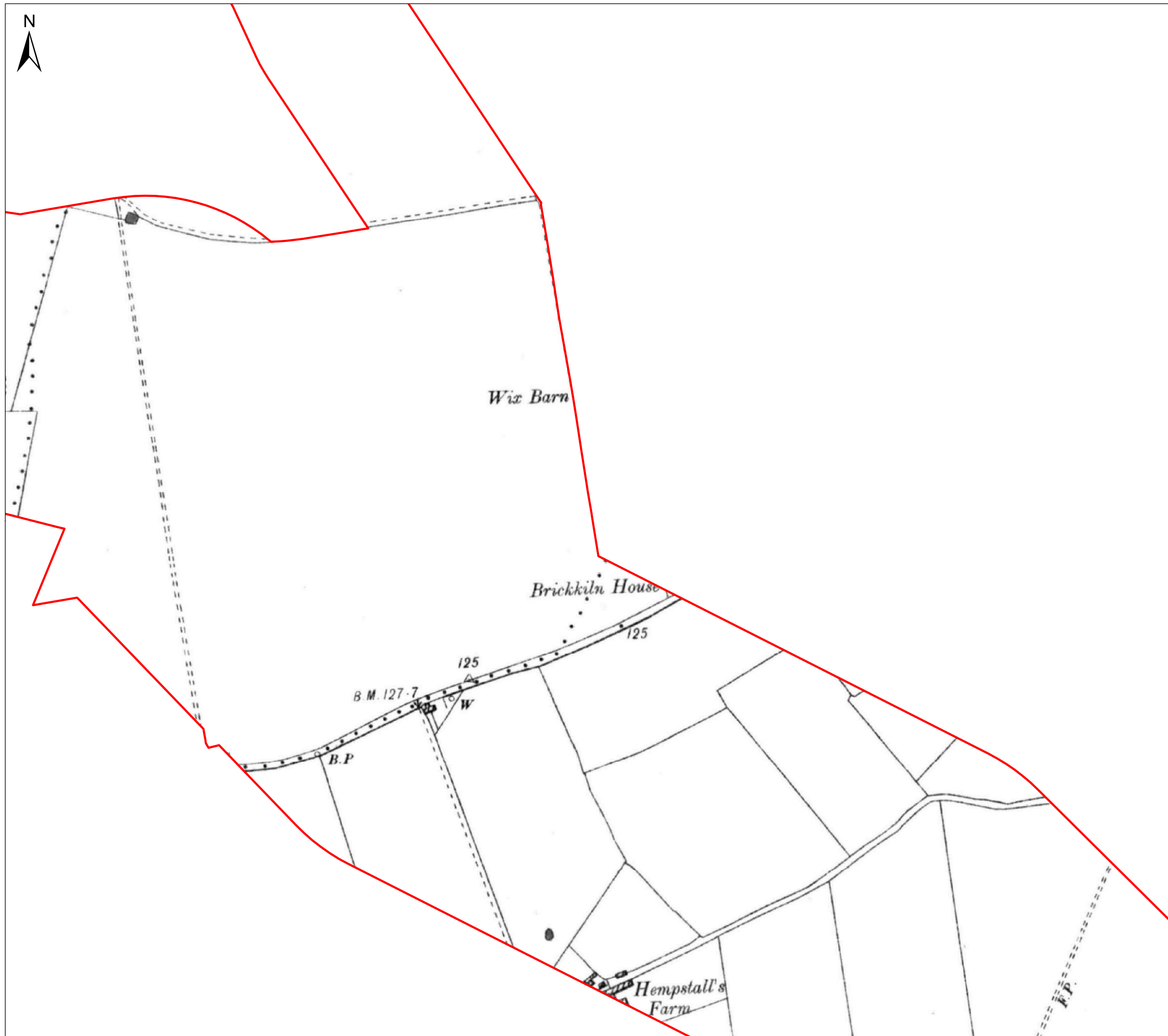
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1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 9 of 20

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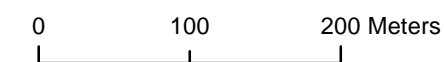
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North Falls Search Area



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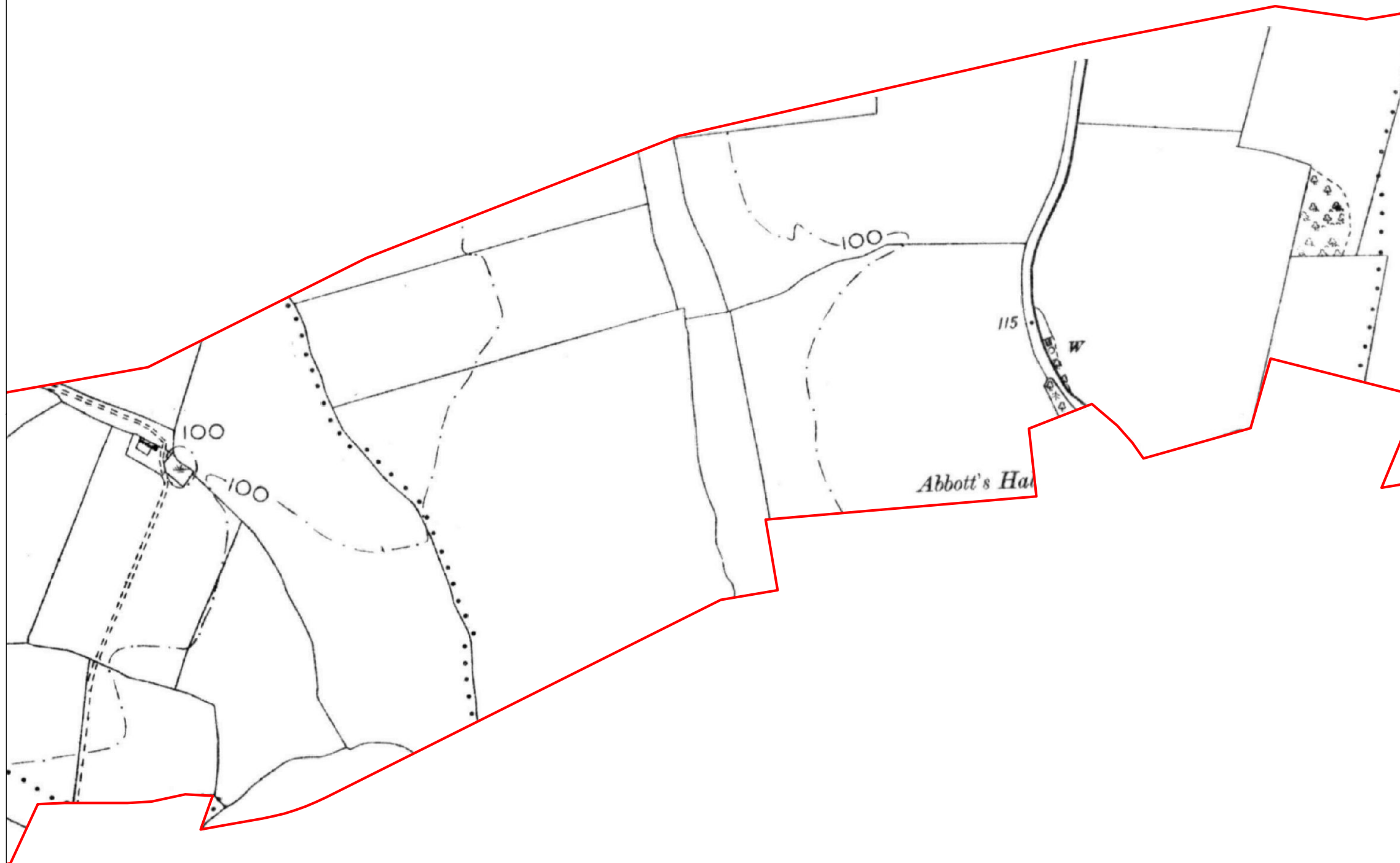
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1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 10 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
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Legend

 North Falls Search Area



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Drawing Title

**1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 11 of 20**

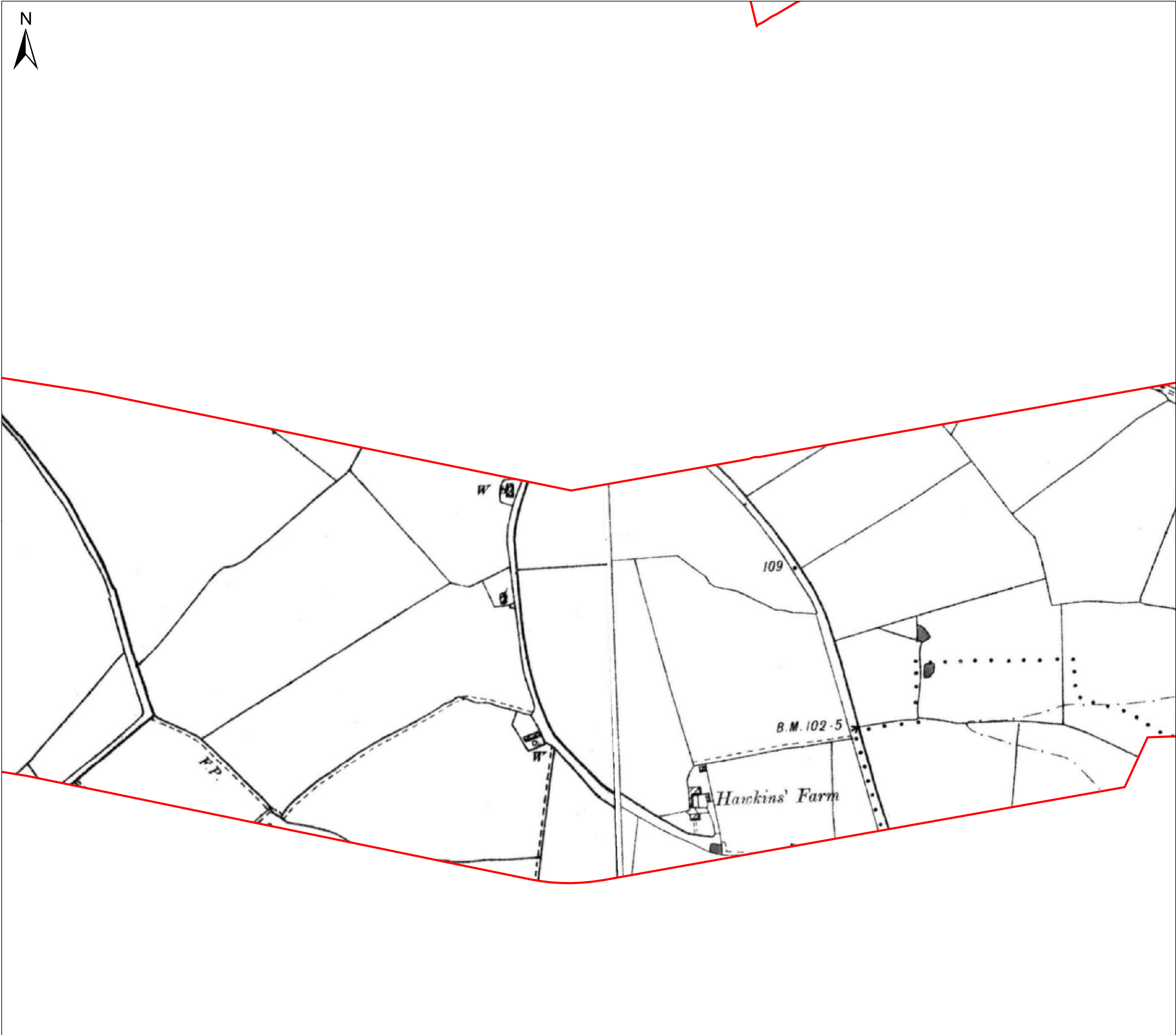
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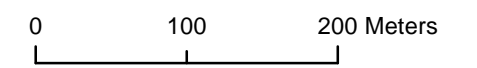
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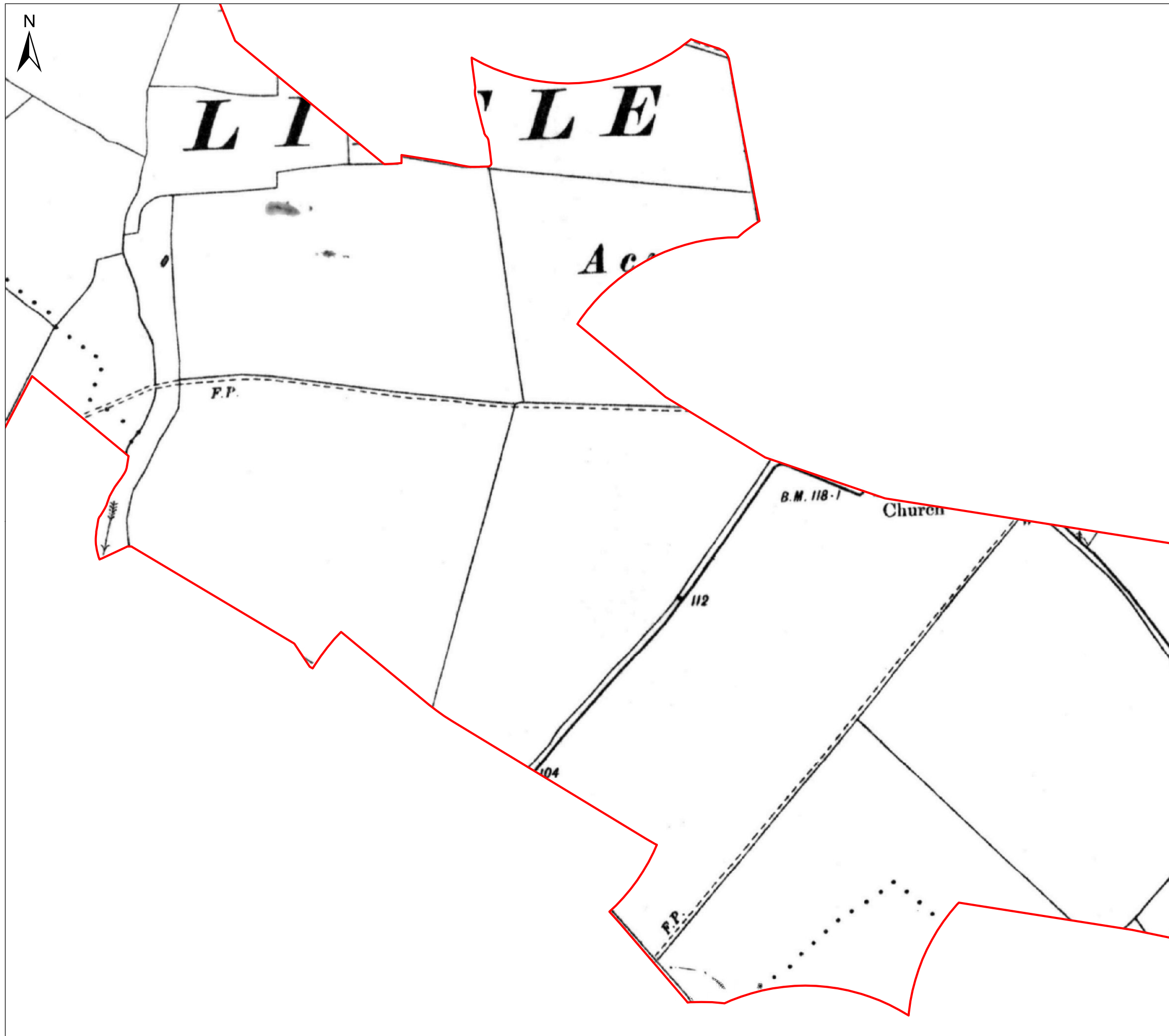
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1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 12 of 20

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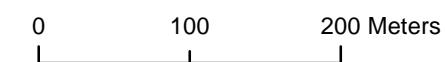
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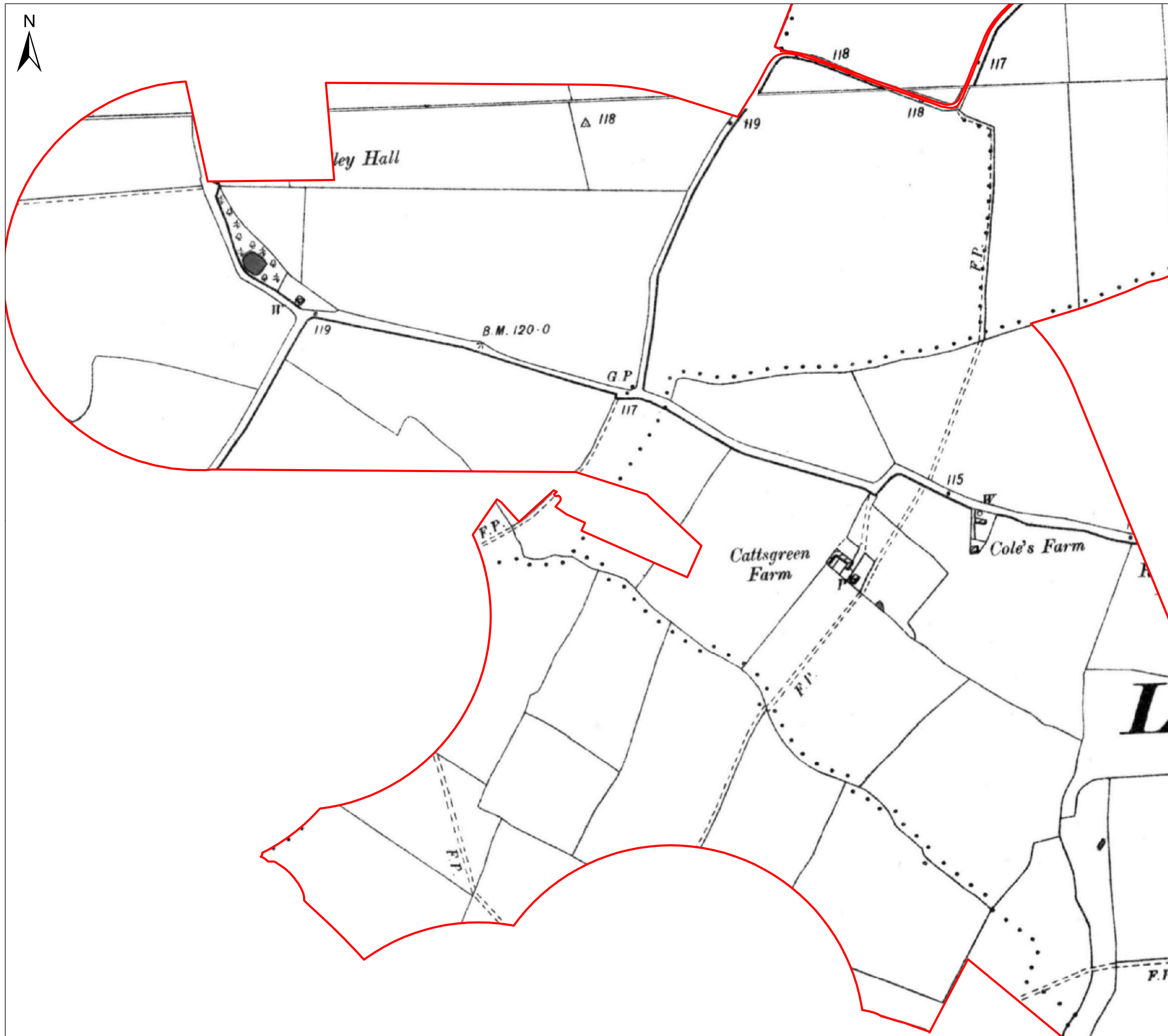
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1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 13 of 20

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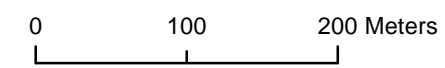
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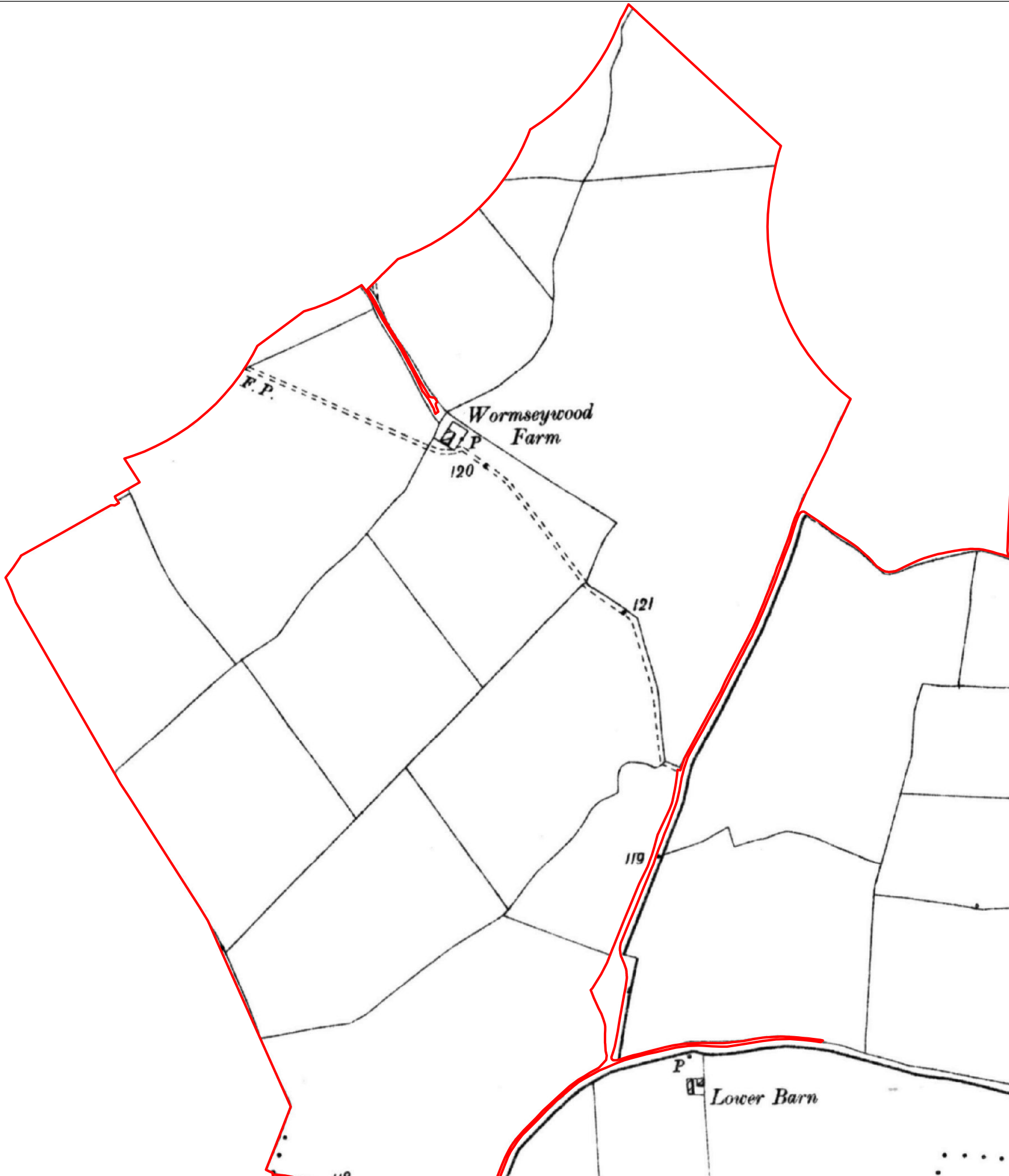
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1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 14 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number: **PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0038** Figure Number: **Fig. 25**

Scale: 1:5,000 Plot Size: A3 Datum: OSGB36 Projection: BNG





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Legend

 North Falls Search Area



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Drawing Title

**1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 15 of 20**

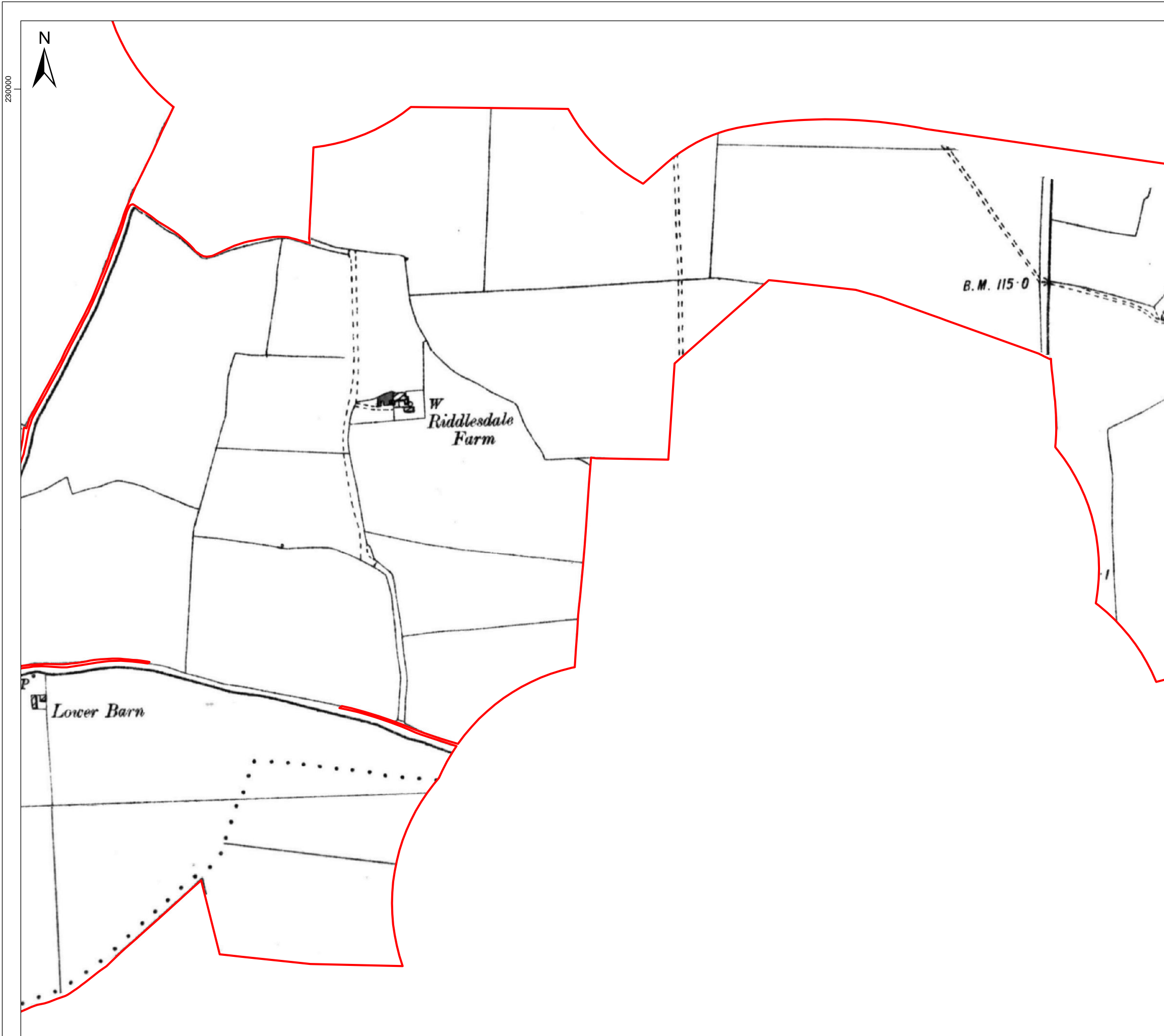
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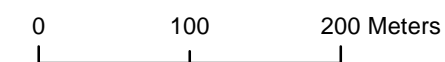
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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



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1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 16 of 20

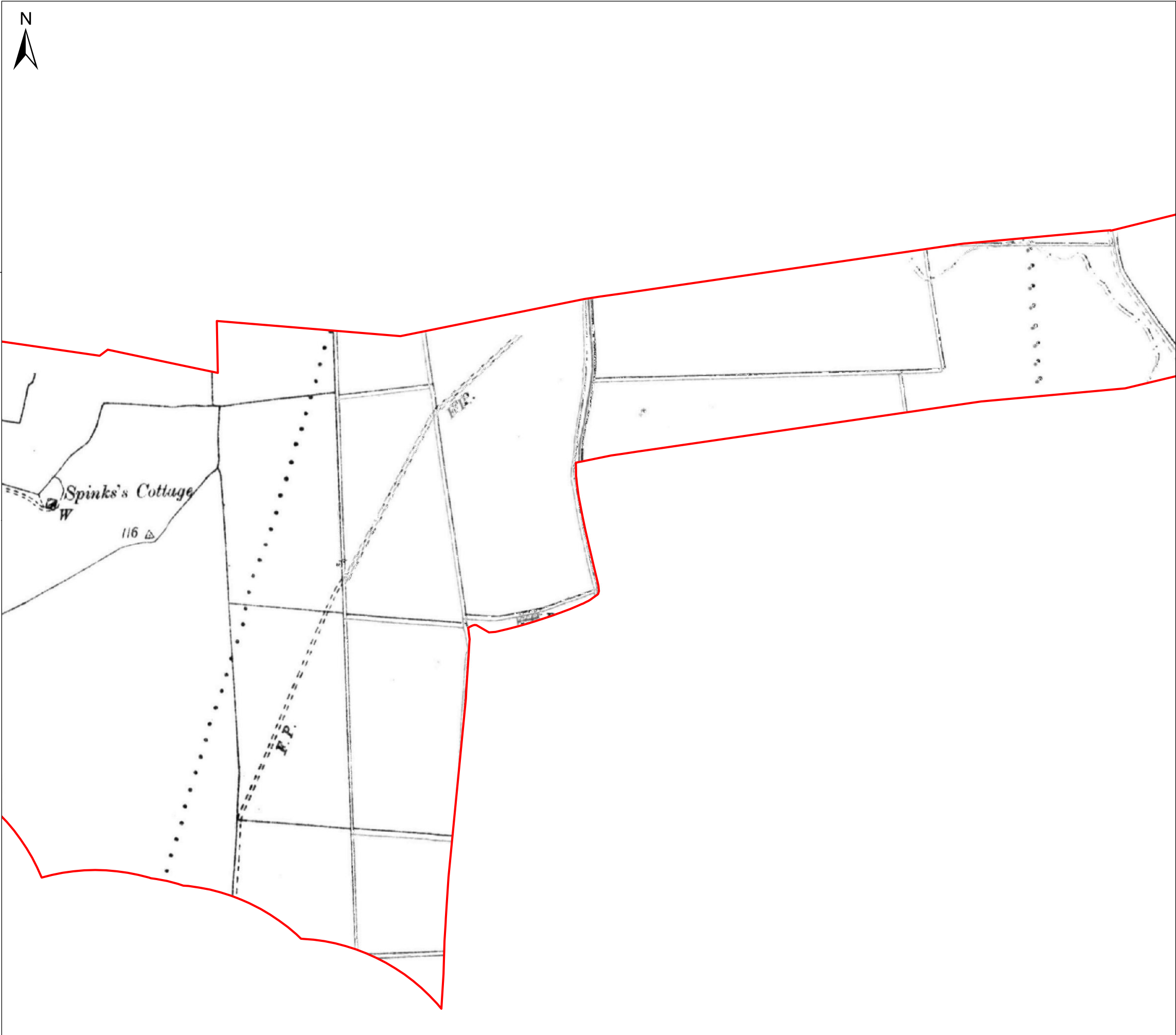
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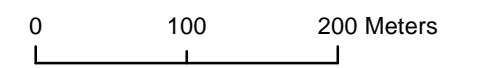
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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title
1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 17 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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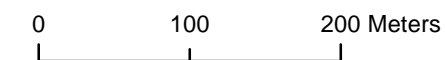
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107



Legend

 North Falls Search Area



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Drawing Title

**1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 18 of 20**

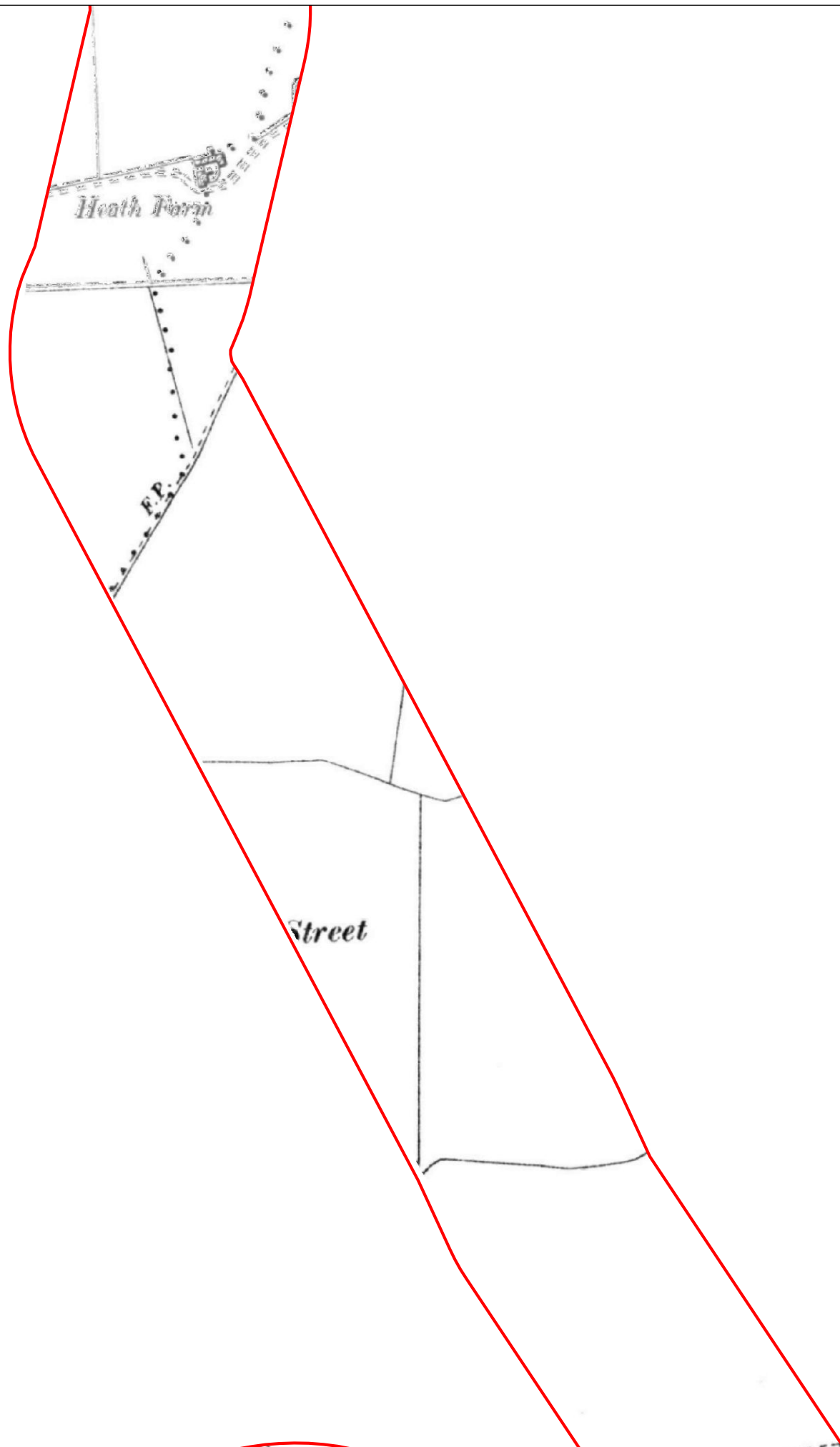
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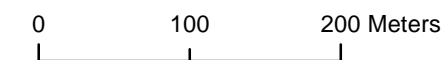
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 North Falls Search Area



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Drawing Title

**1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 19 of 20**

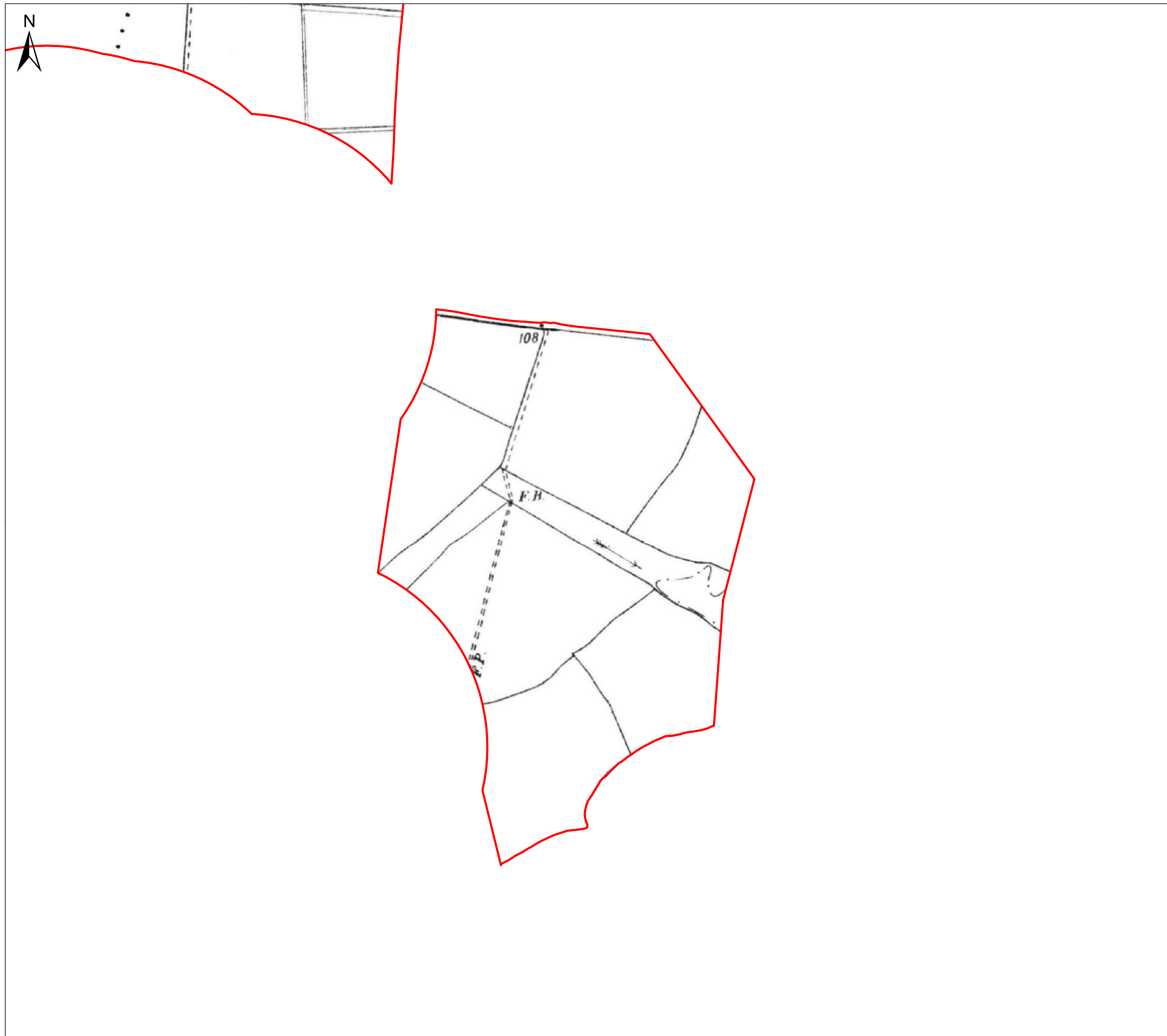
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Figure Number
Fig. 25

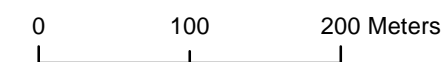
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Legend

North Falls Search Area



Data Source:

Drawing Title
1898 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 20 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0038	Figure Number Fig. 25
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Scale 1:5,000	Plot Size A3	Datum OSGB36	Projection BNG
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North Falls Search Area



Data Source:

Drawing Title

1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 1 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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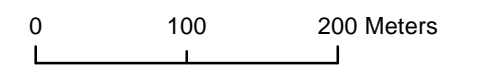
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 North Falls Search Area



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 Drawing Title
1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 2 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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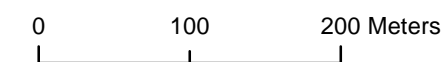
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North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
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1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 3 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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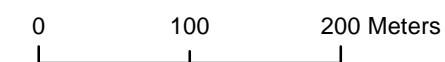
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North Falls Search Area



Data Source:

Drawing Title
1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 4 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0039	Figure Number Fig. 26
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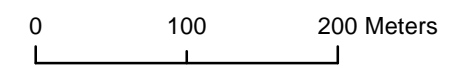


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 North Falls Search Area



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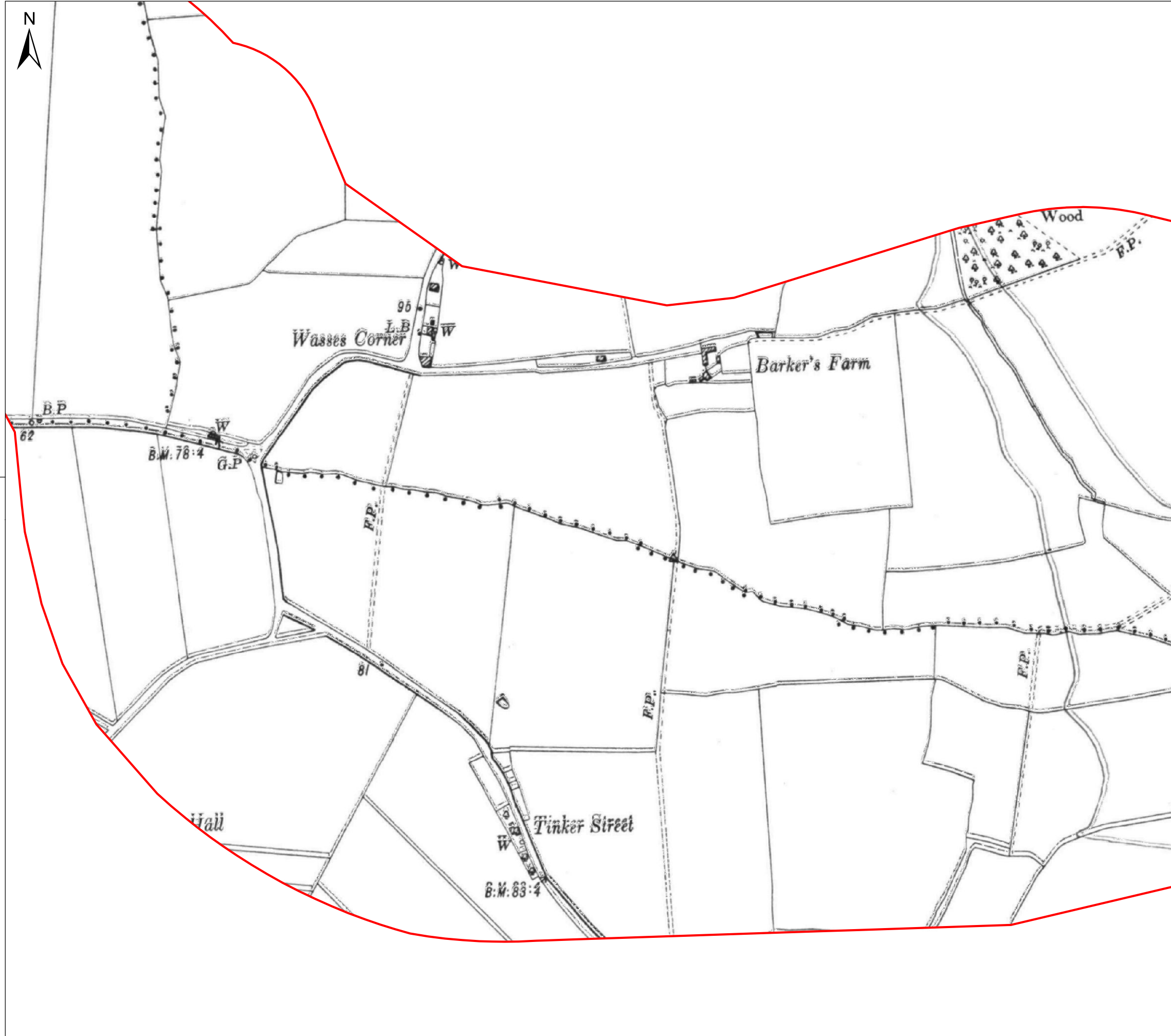
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Page 5 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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Scale 1:5,000 Plot Size A3 Datum OSGB36 Projection BNG



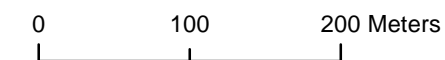


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North Falls Search Area



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Drawing Title
1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 6 of 20

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00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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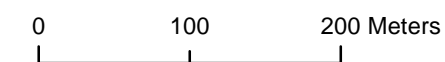
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North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
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1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 7 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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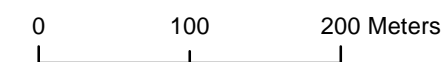
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North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title
1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 8 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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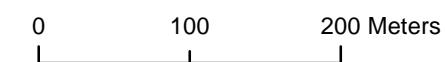
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North Falls Search Area



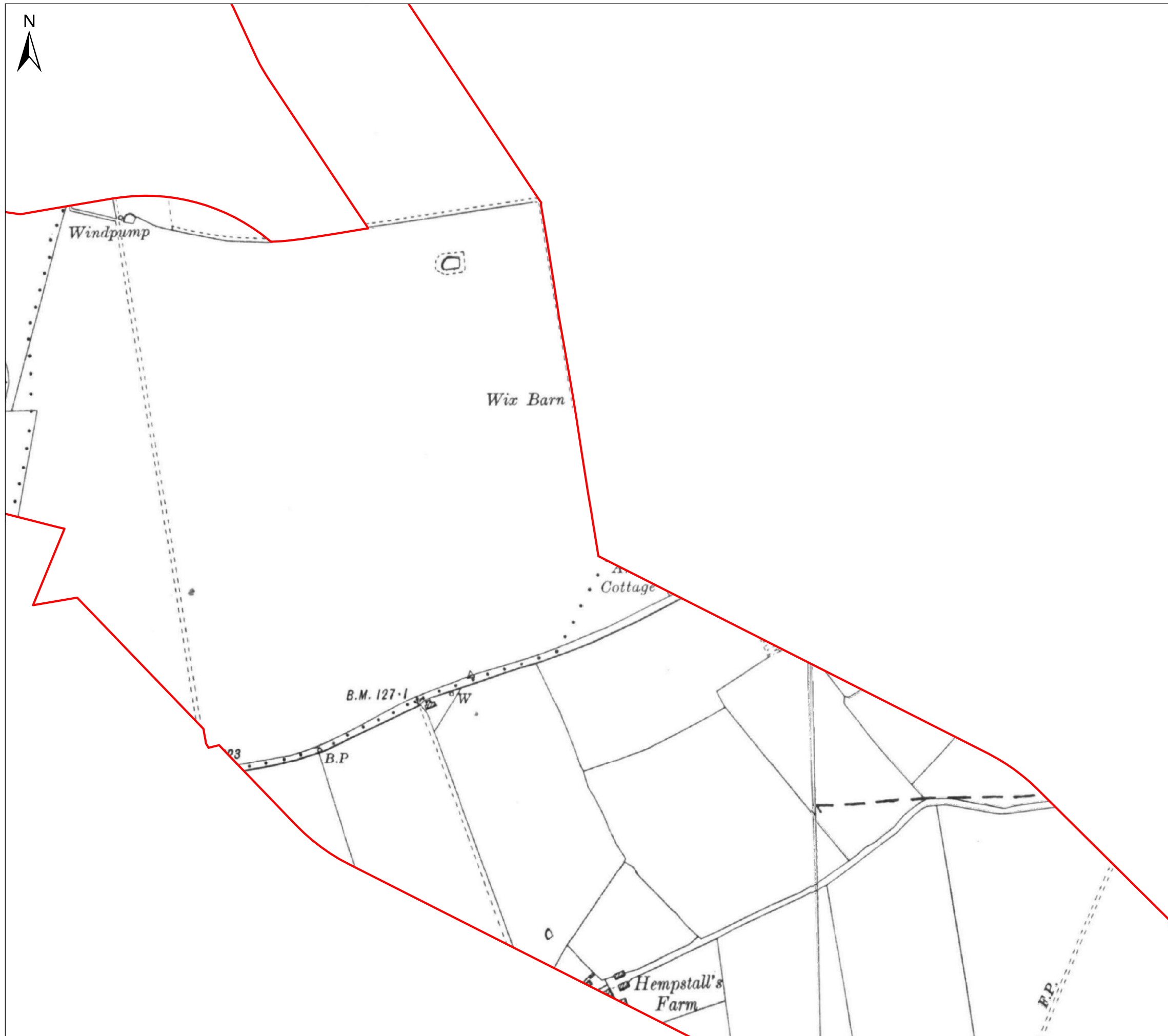
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 Page 9 of 20

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00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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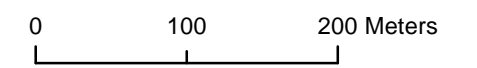
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North Falls Search Area



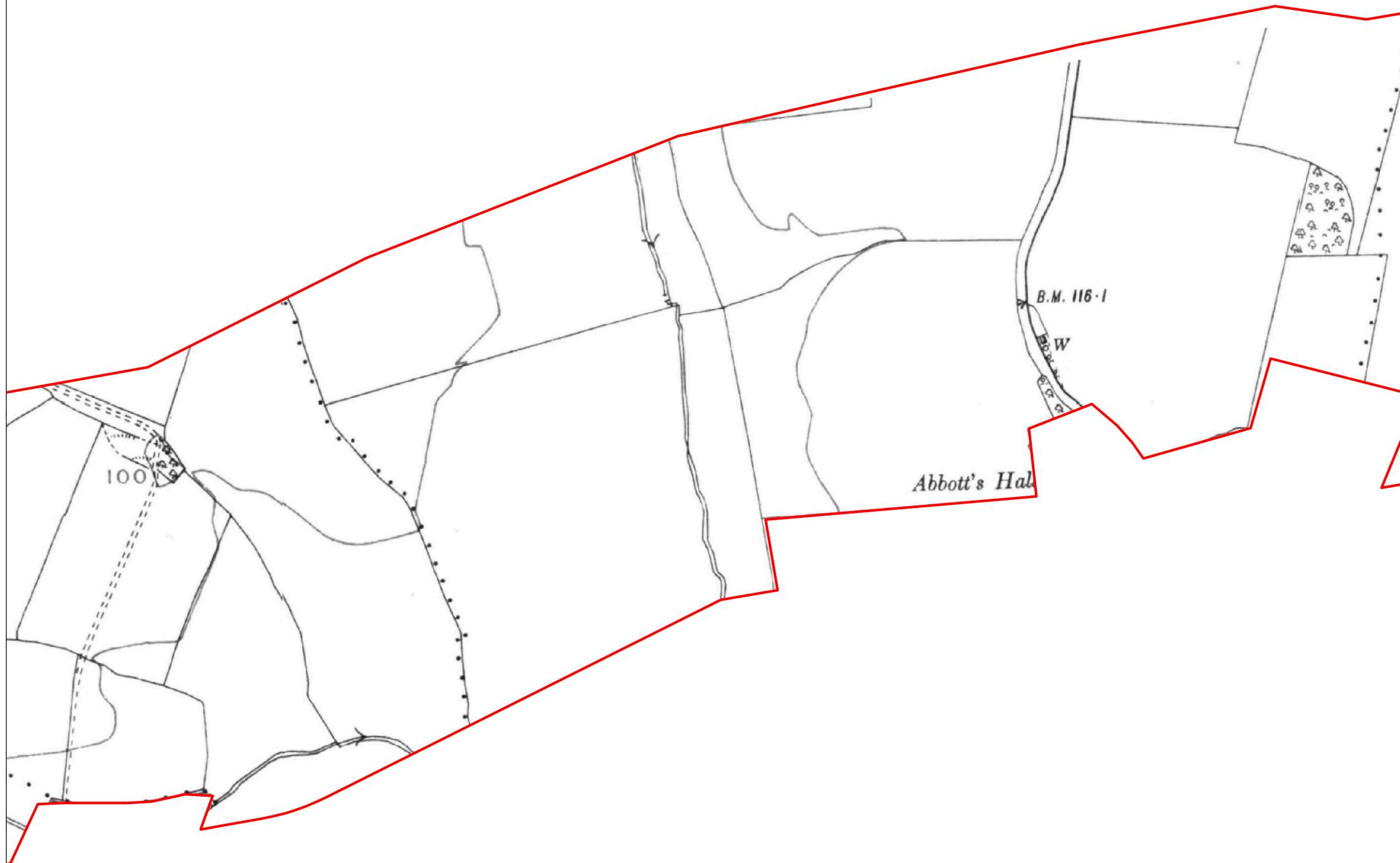
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 Page 10 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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Legend

 North Falls Search Area



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Drawing Title

1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 11 of 20

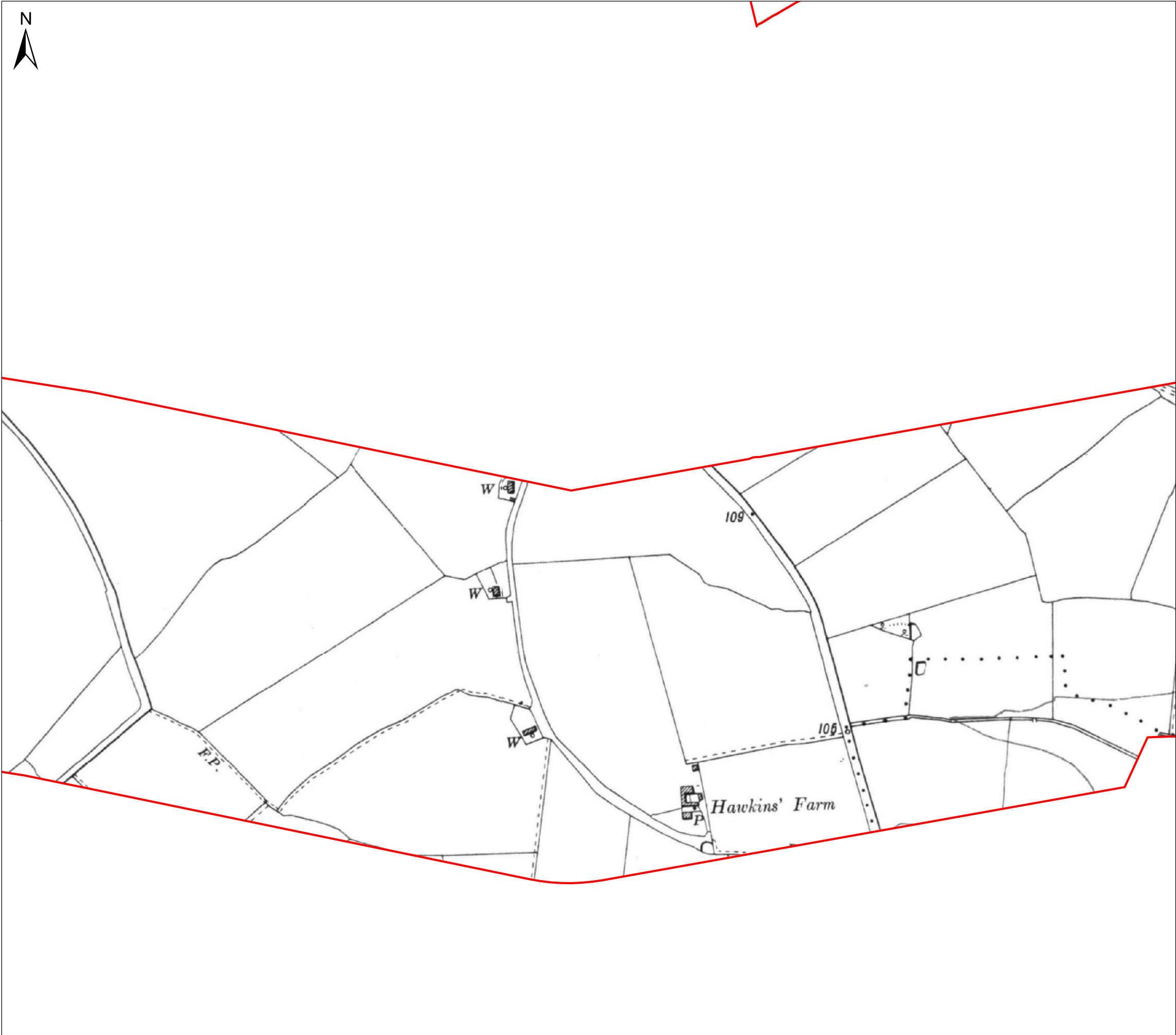
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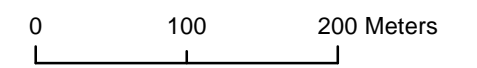
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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



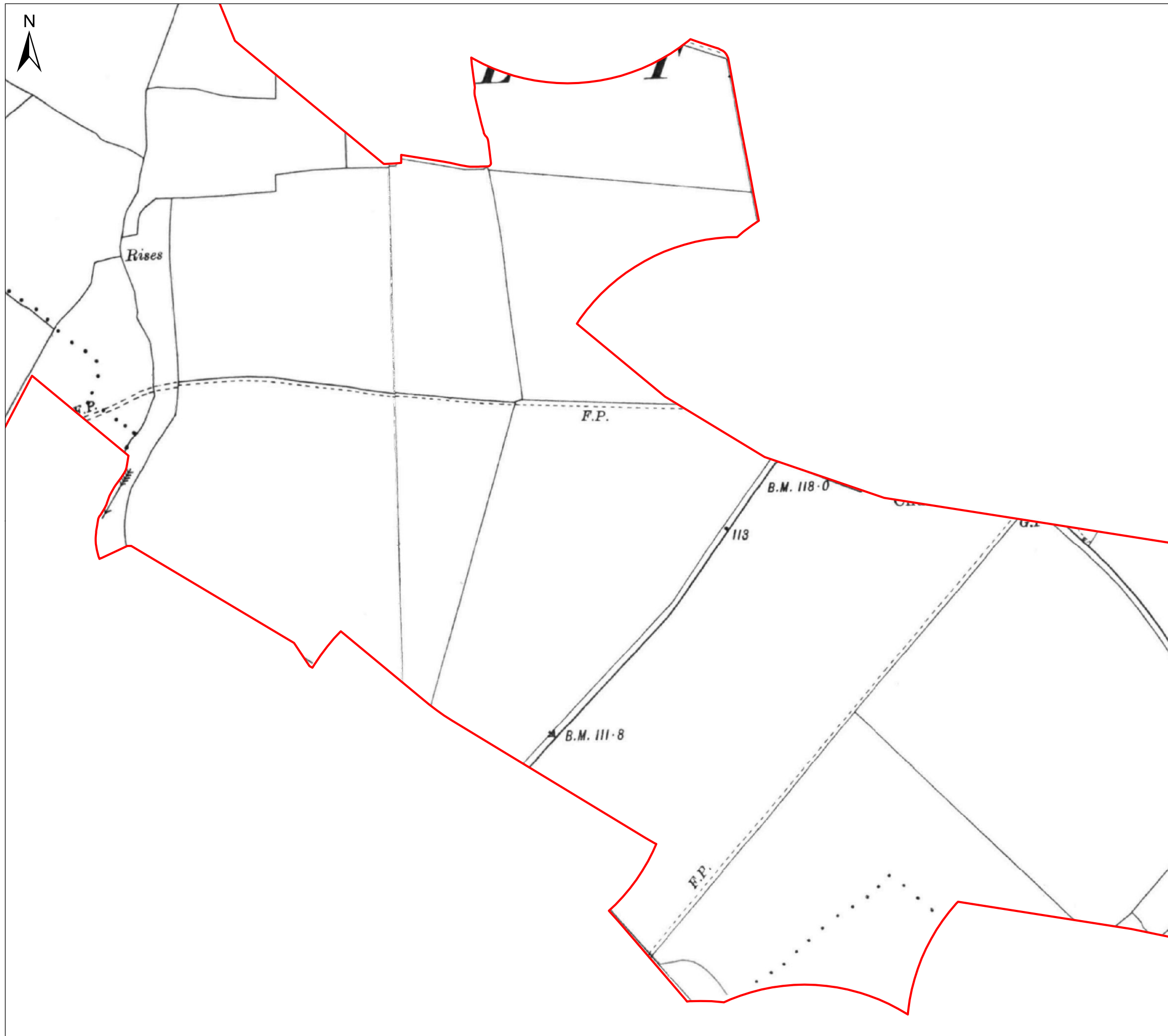
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1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 12 of 20

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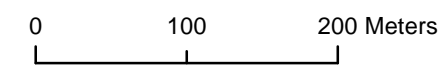
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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
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1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 13 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

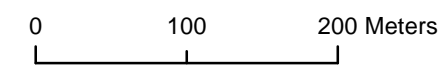
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 North Falls Search Area



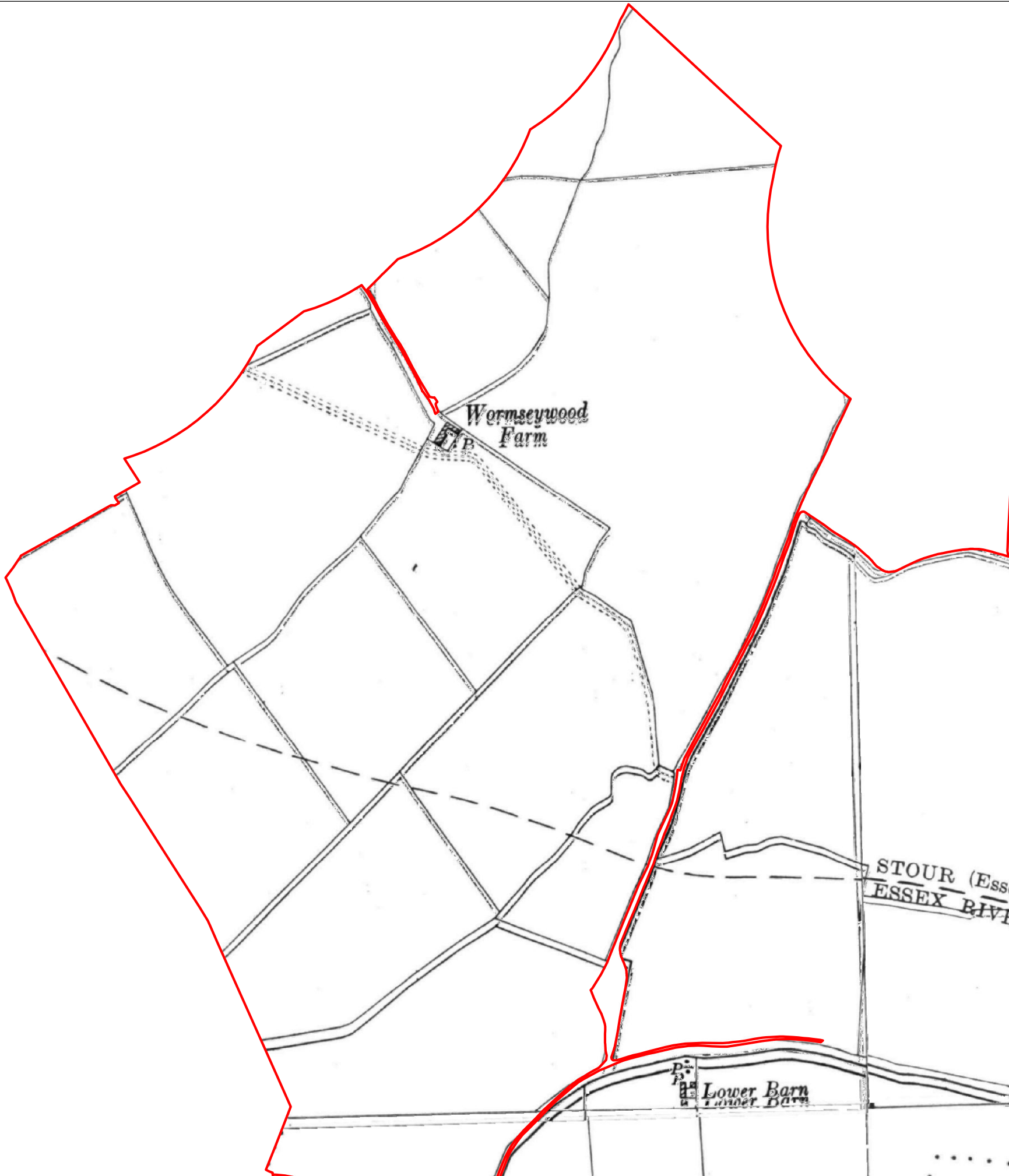
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1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 14 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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Legend

 North Falls Search Area



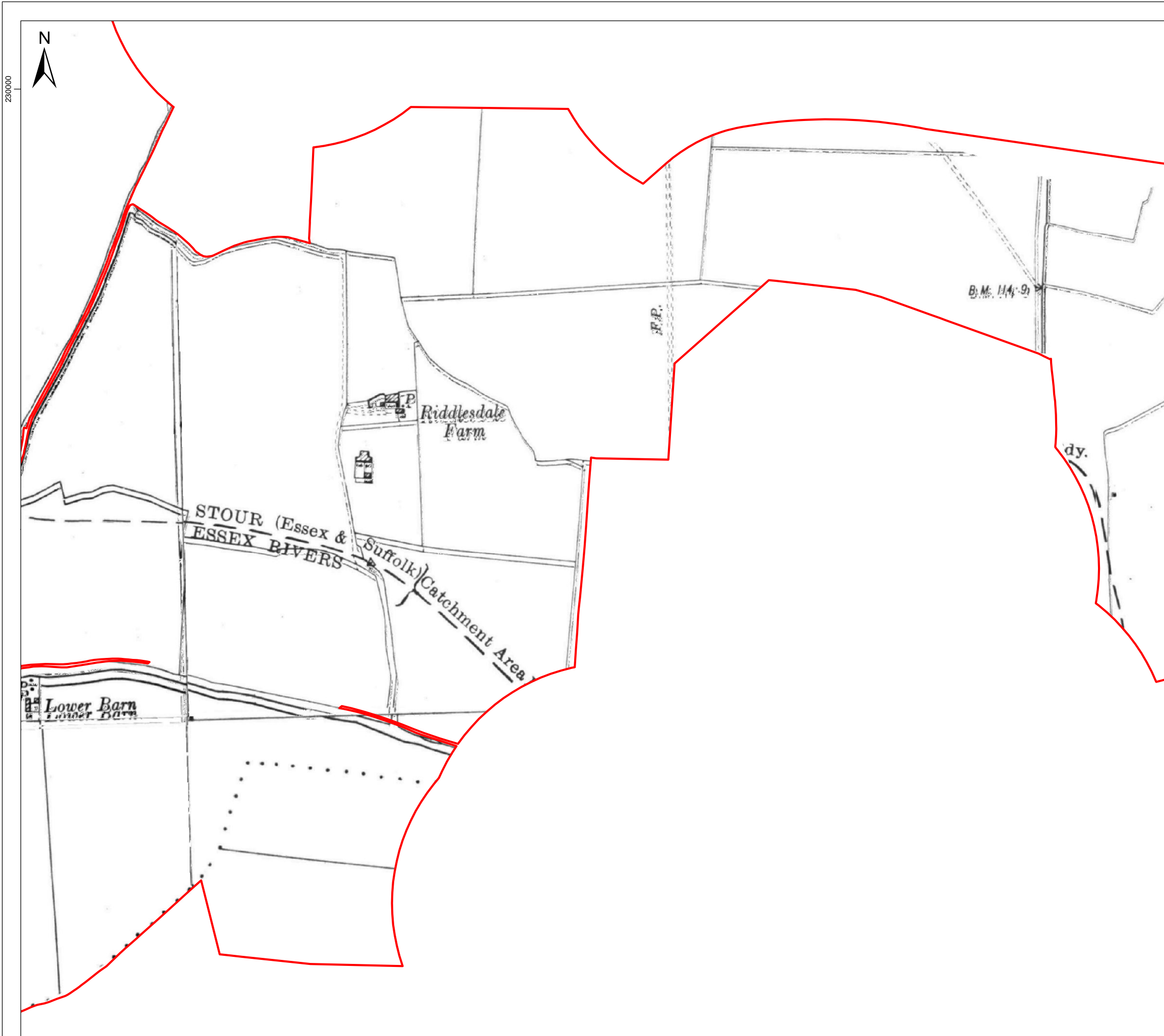
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1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 15 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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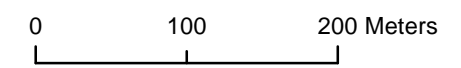


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North Falls Search Area



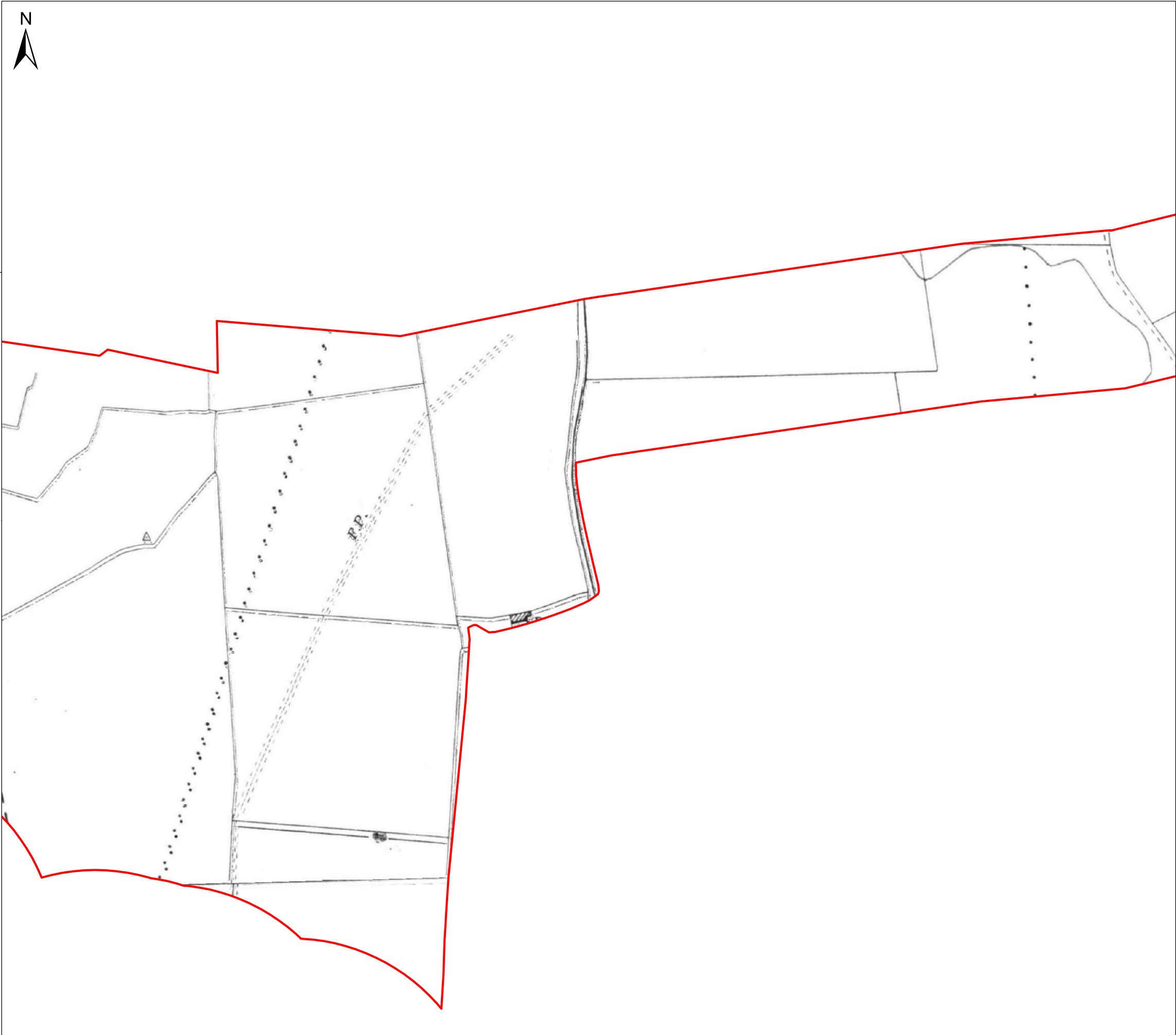
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 Page 16 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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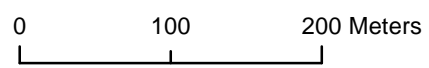




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 North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
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1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 17 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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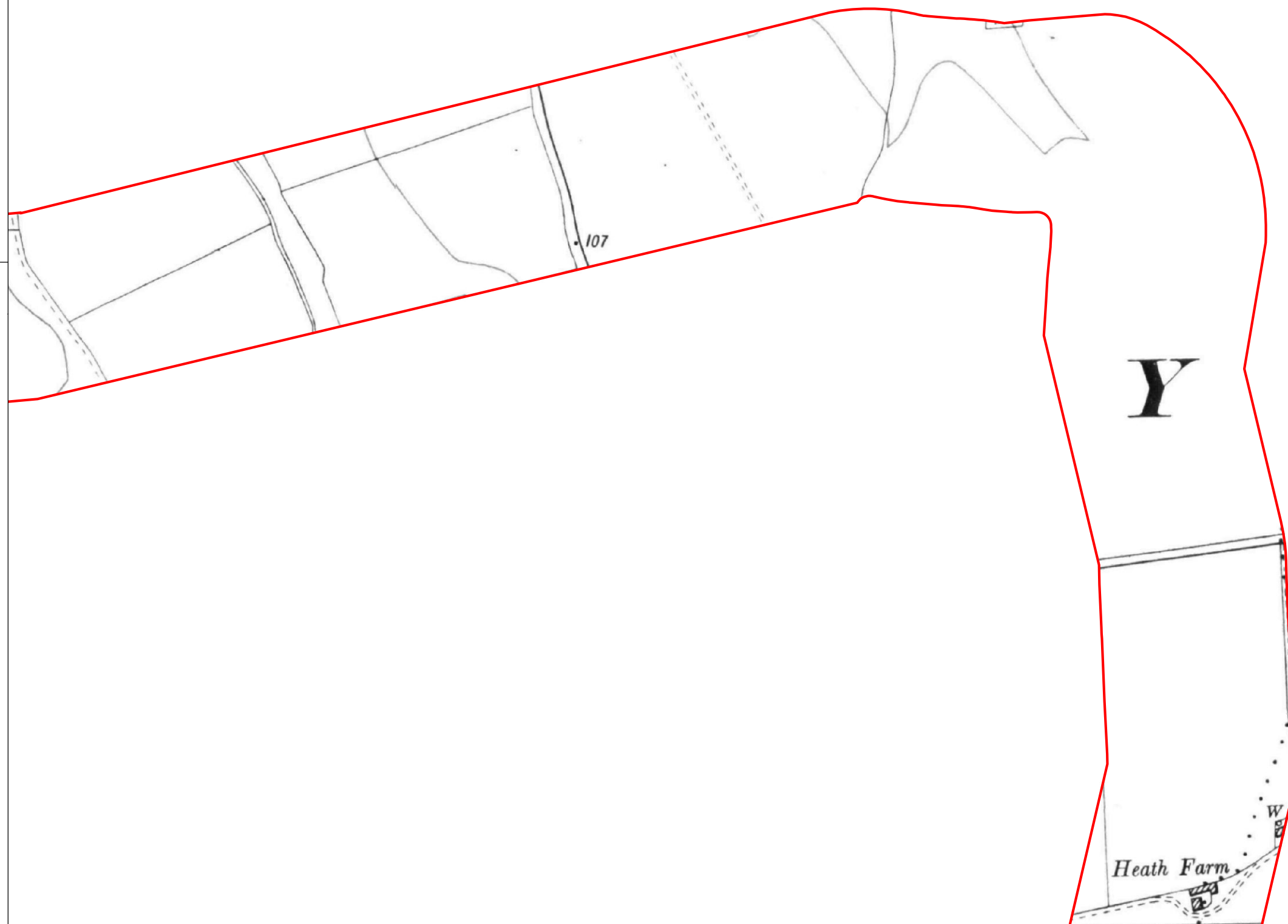
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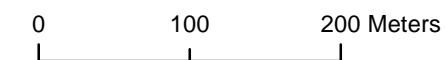


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Legend

 North Falls Search Area



Data Source:

Drawing Title

1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 18 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0039

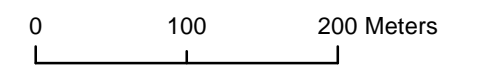
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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



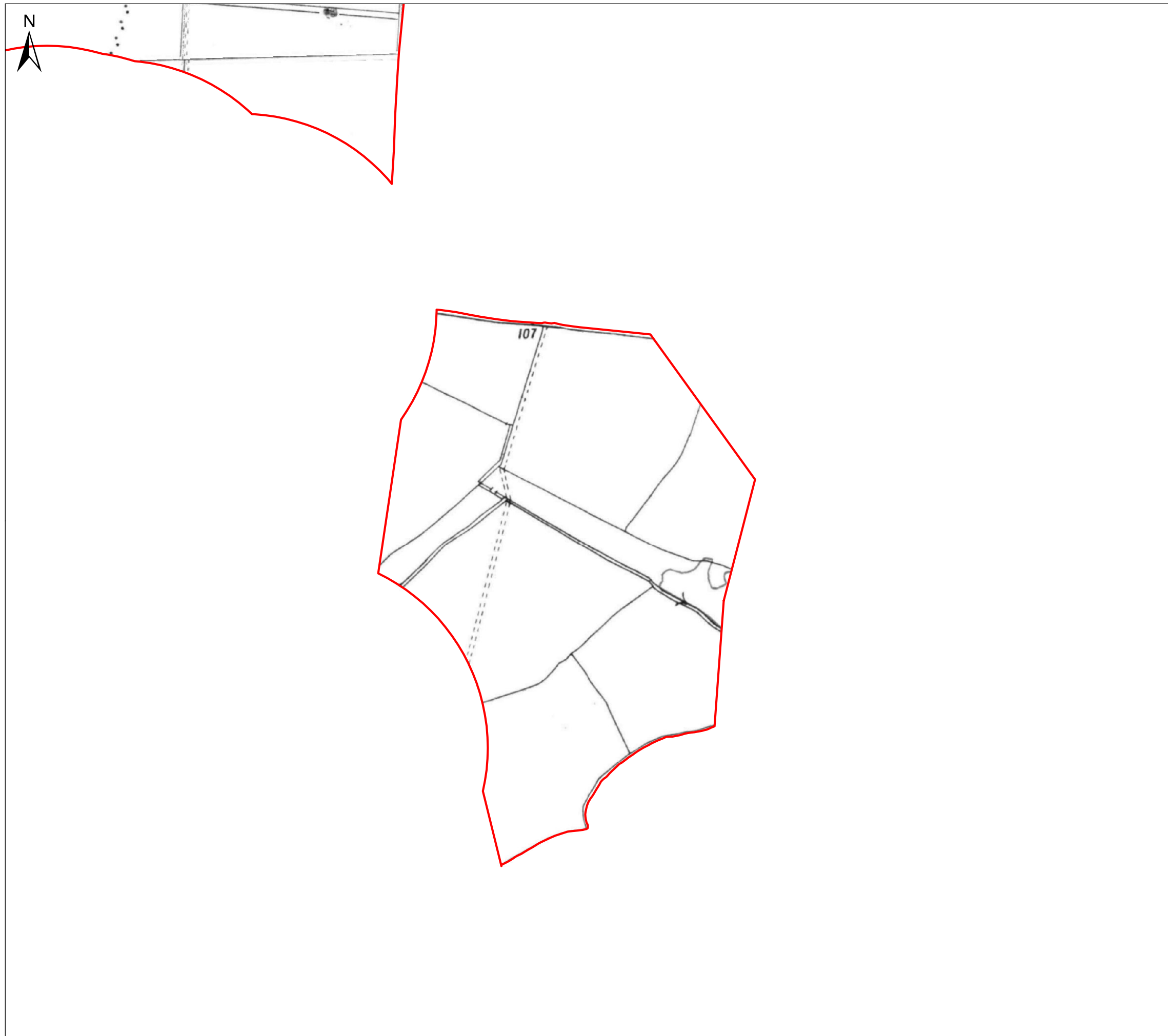
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1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 19 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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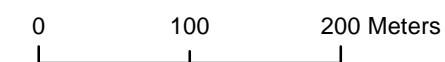
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North Falls Search Area



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1921-1925 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 20 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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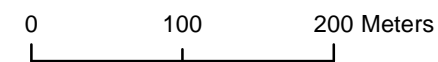
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North Falls Search Area



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1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 1 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

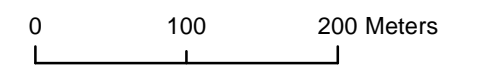
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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title
1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 2 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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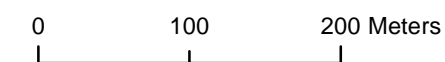
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Legend

North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title
1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 3 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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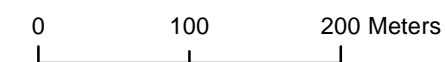
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North Falls Search Area



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1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 4 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
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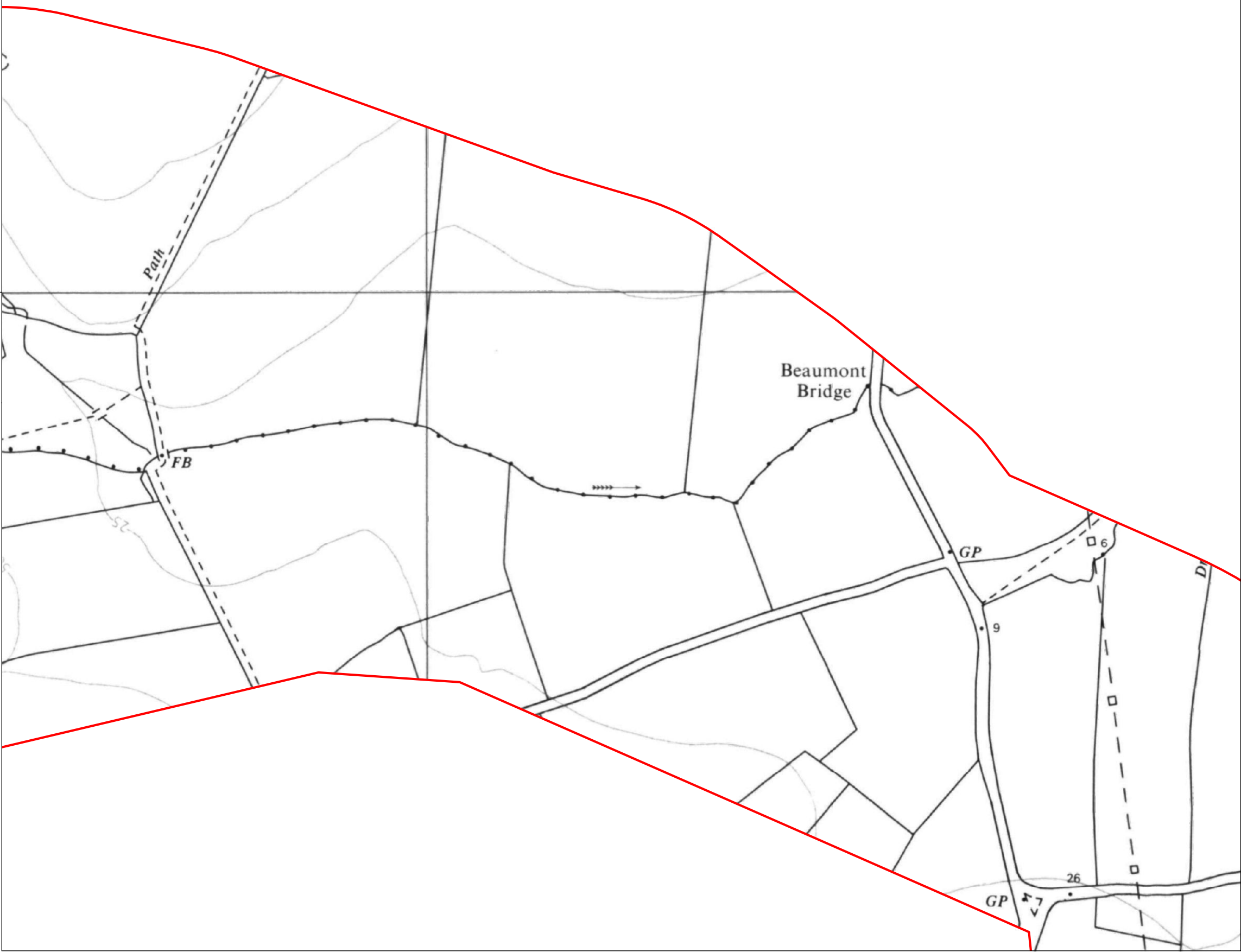
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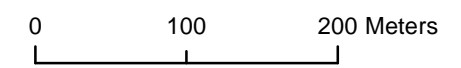


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Legend

 North Falls Search Area



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1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 5 of 20

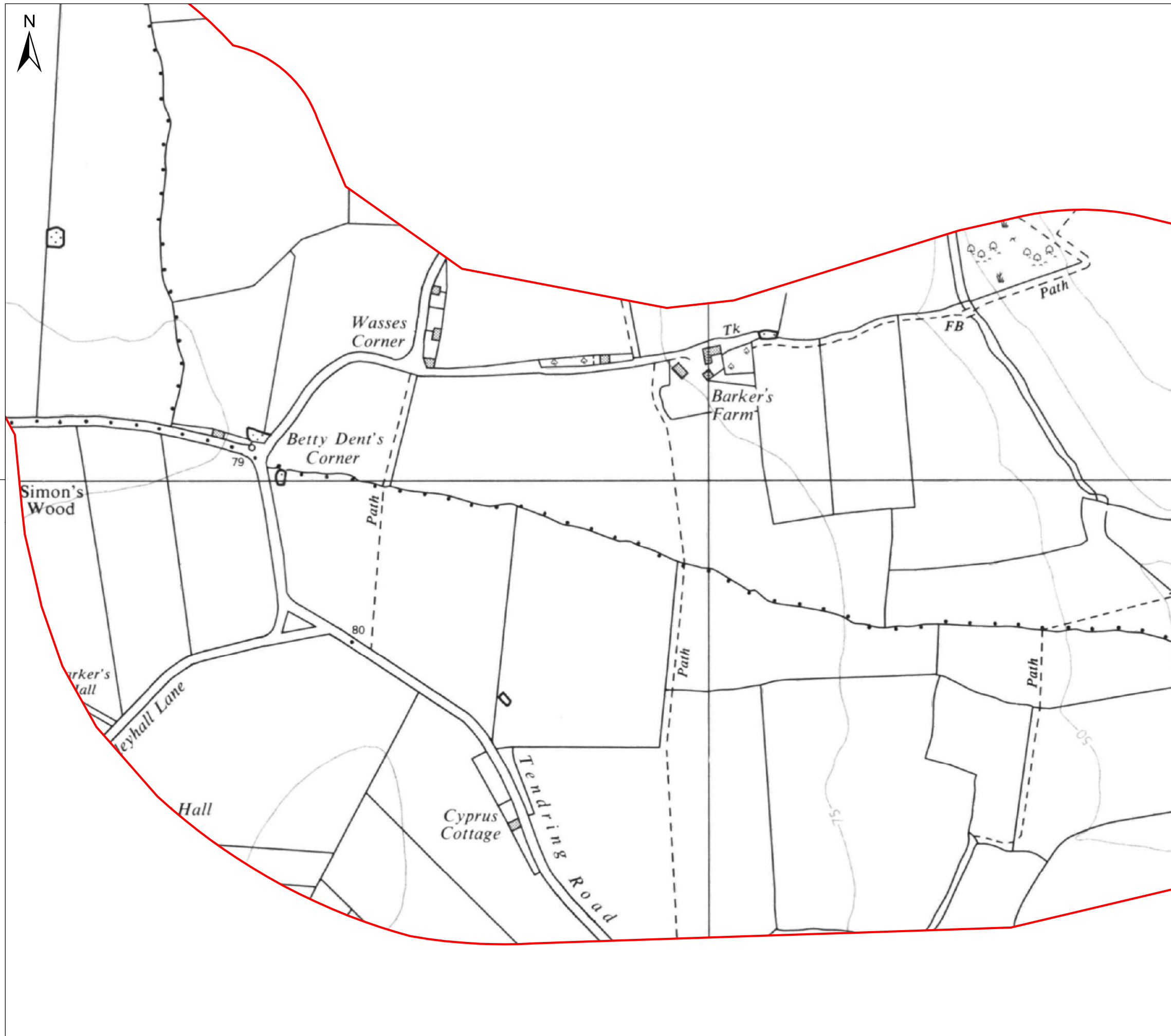
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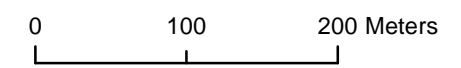




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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



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1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 6 of 20

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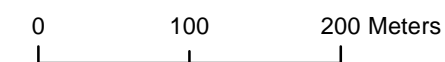
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North Falls Search Area



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1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 7 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
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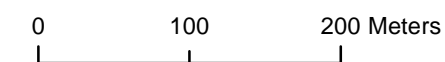
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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title
1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 8 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
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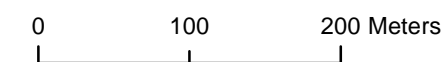
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Legend

North Falls Search Area



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1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 9 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

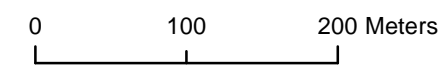
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Legend
 North Falls Search Area



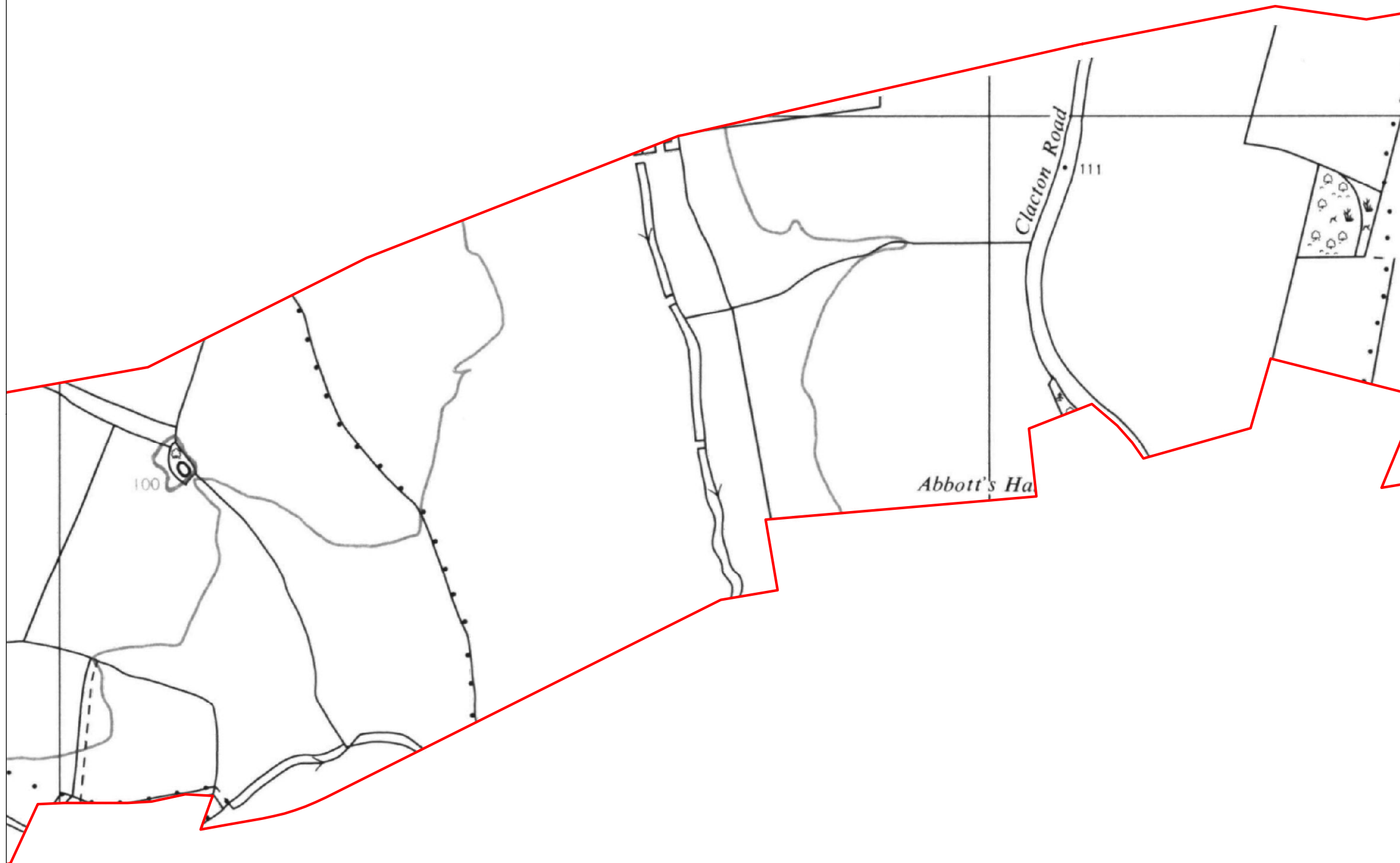
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 Page 10 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

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Legend

 North Falls Search Area



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Drawing Title

1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 11 of 20

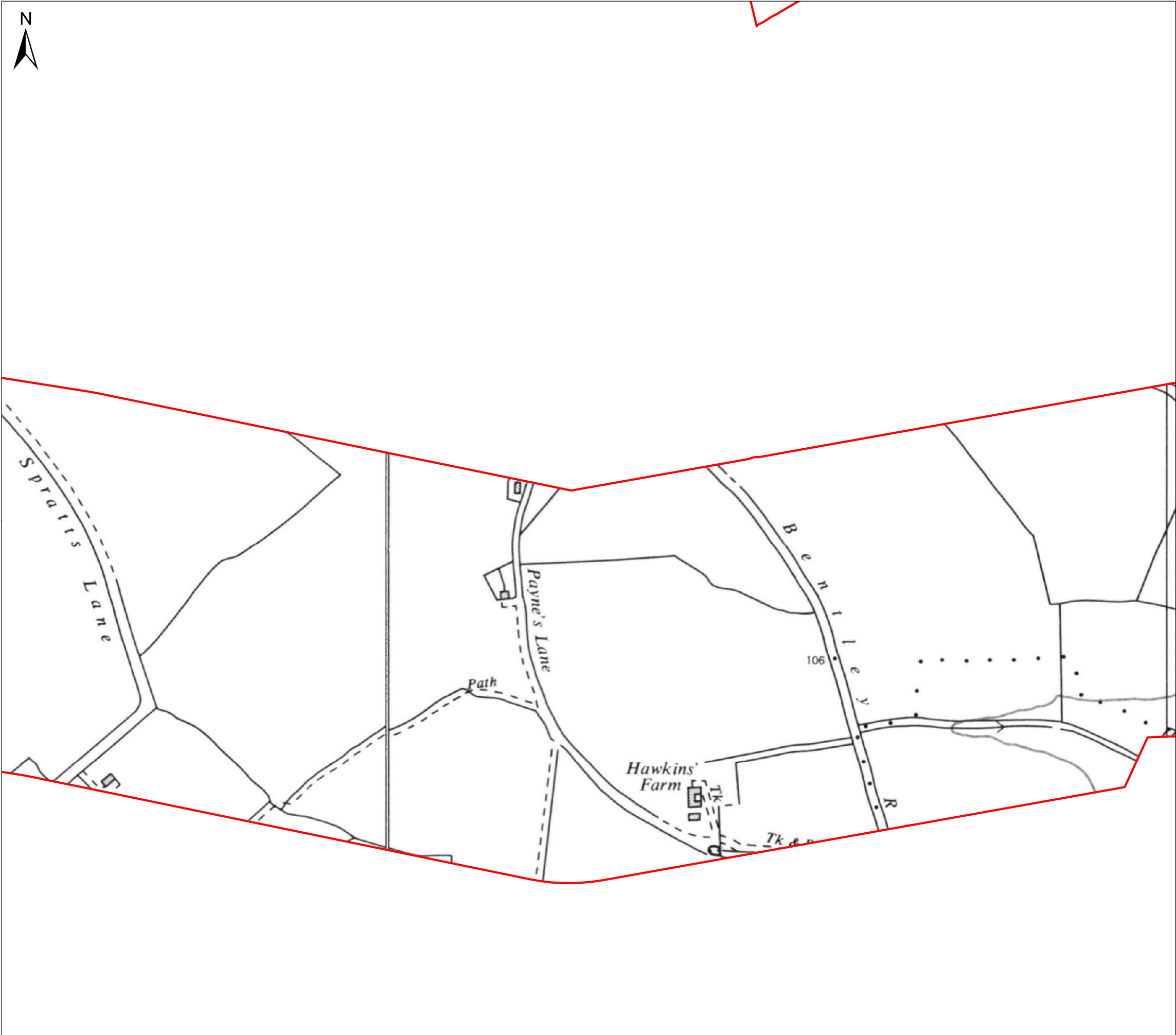
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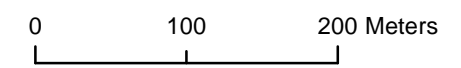
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 North Falls Search Area



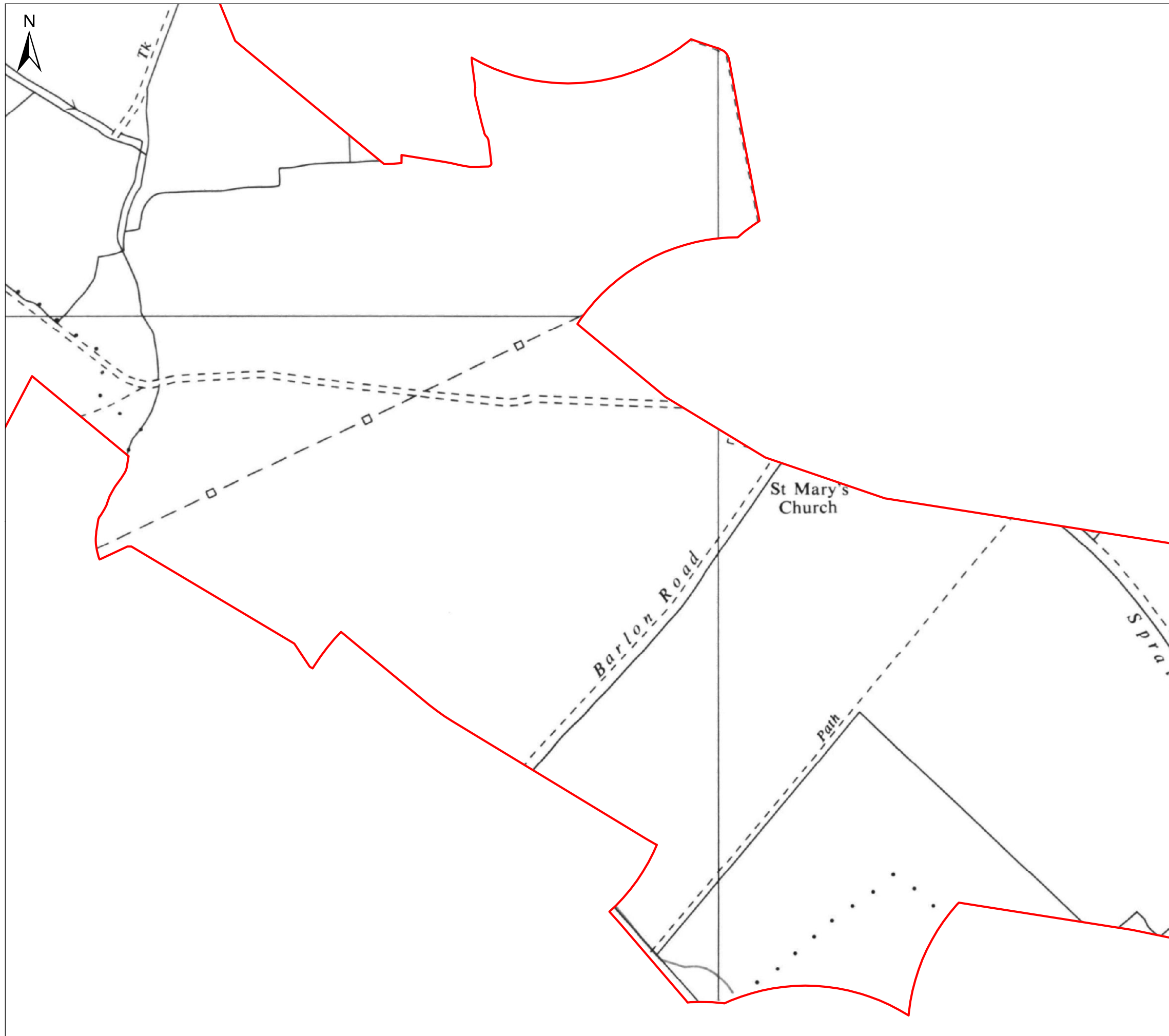
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1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 12 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
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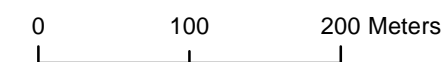
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Legend

North Falls Search Area



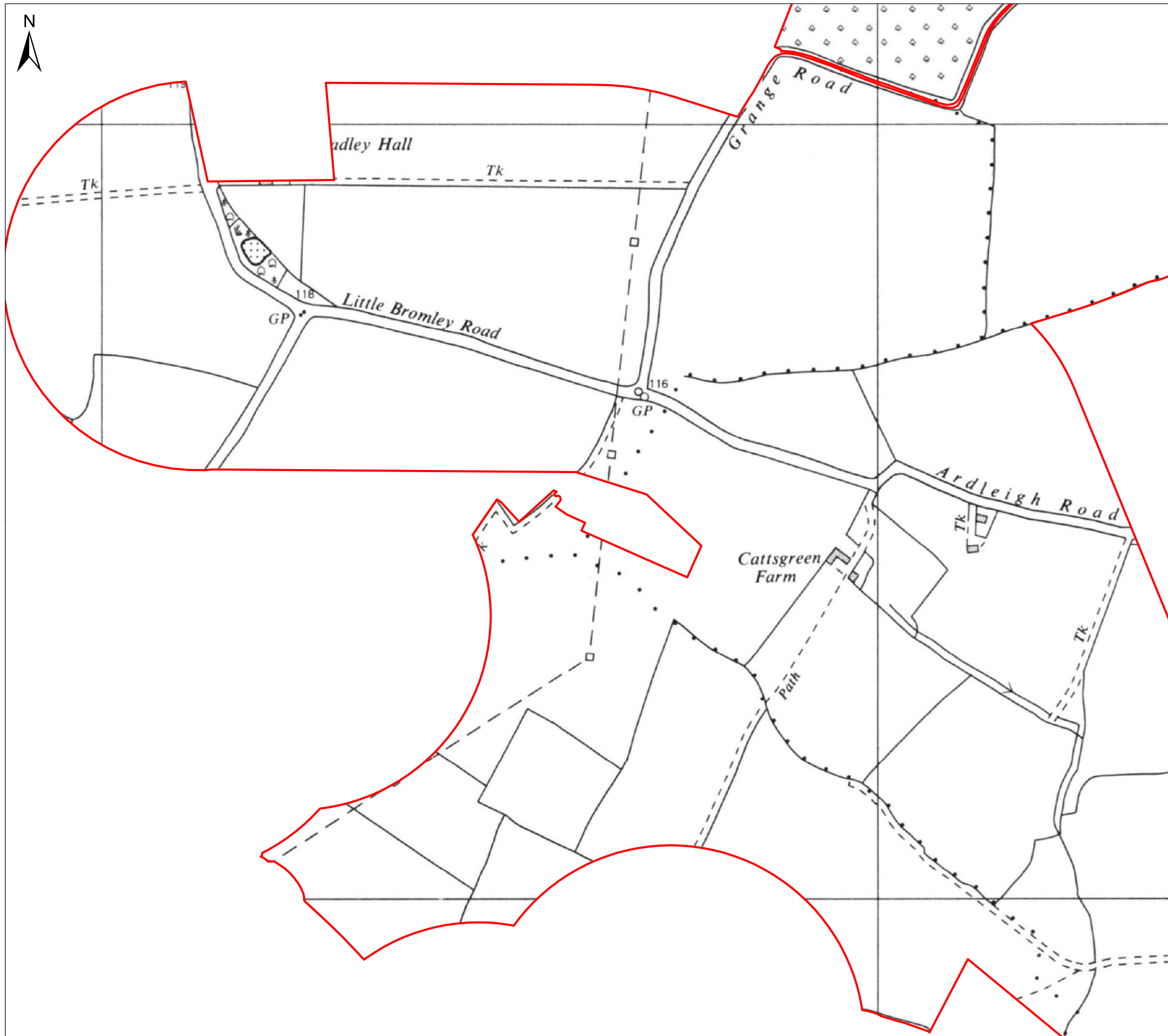
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 Drawing Title
1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 13 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number **PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0041** Figure Number **Fig. 28**

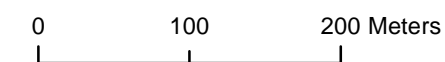
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Legend

North Falls Search Area



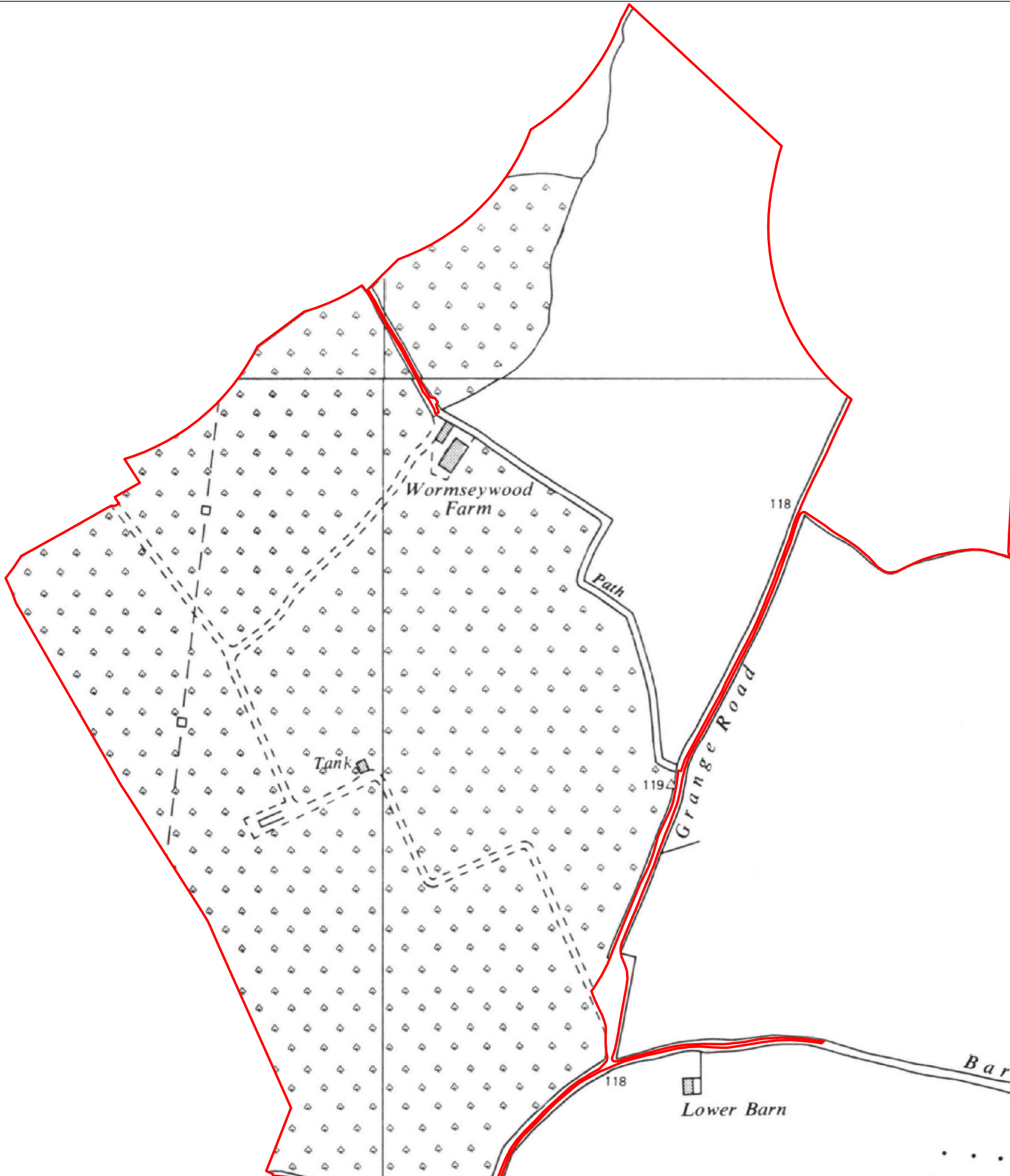
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 Drawing Title
1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
 Page 14 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number: **PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0041** Figure Number: **Fig. 28**

Scale: 1:5,000 Plot Size: A3 Datum: OSGB36 Projection: BNG





230000



Legend

 North Falls Search Area



Data Source:

Drawing Title

1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 15 of 20

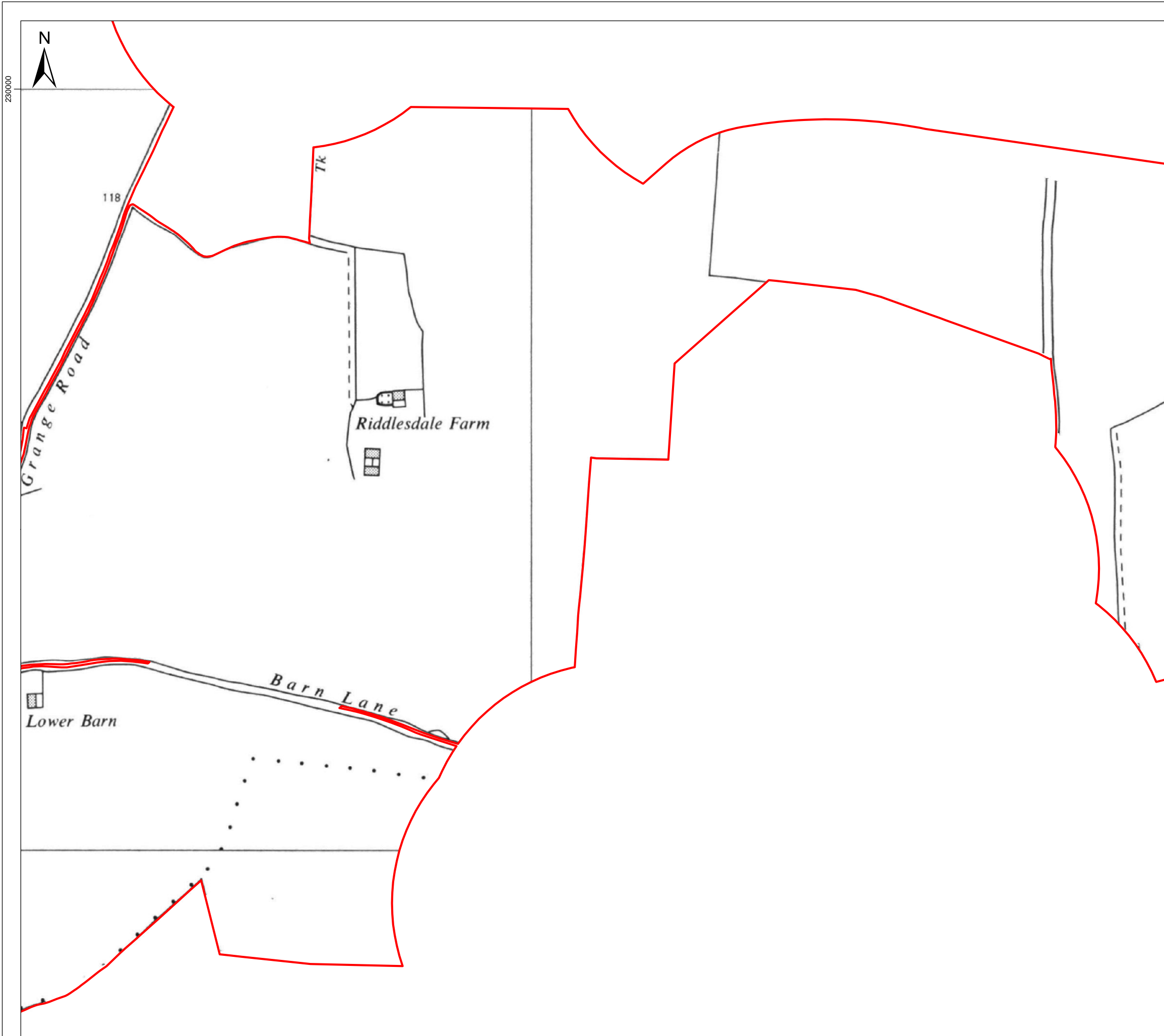
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00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0041

Figure Number
Fig. 28

Scale 1:5,000	Plot Size A3	Datum OSGB36	Projection BNG
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Legend

North Falls Search Area



Data Source:

Drawing Title
1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 16 of 20

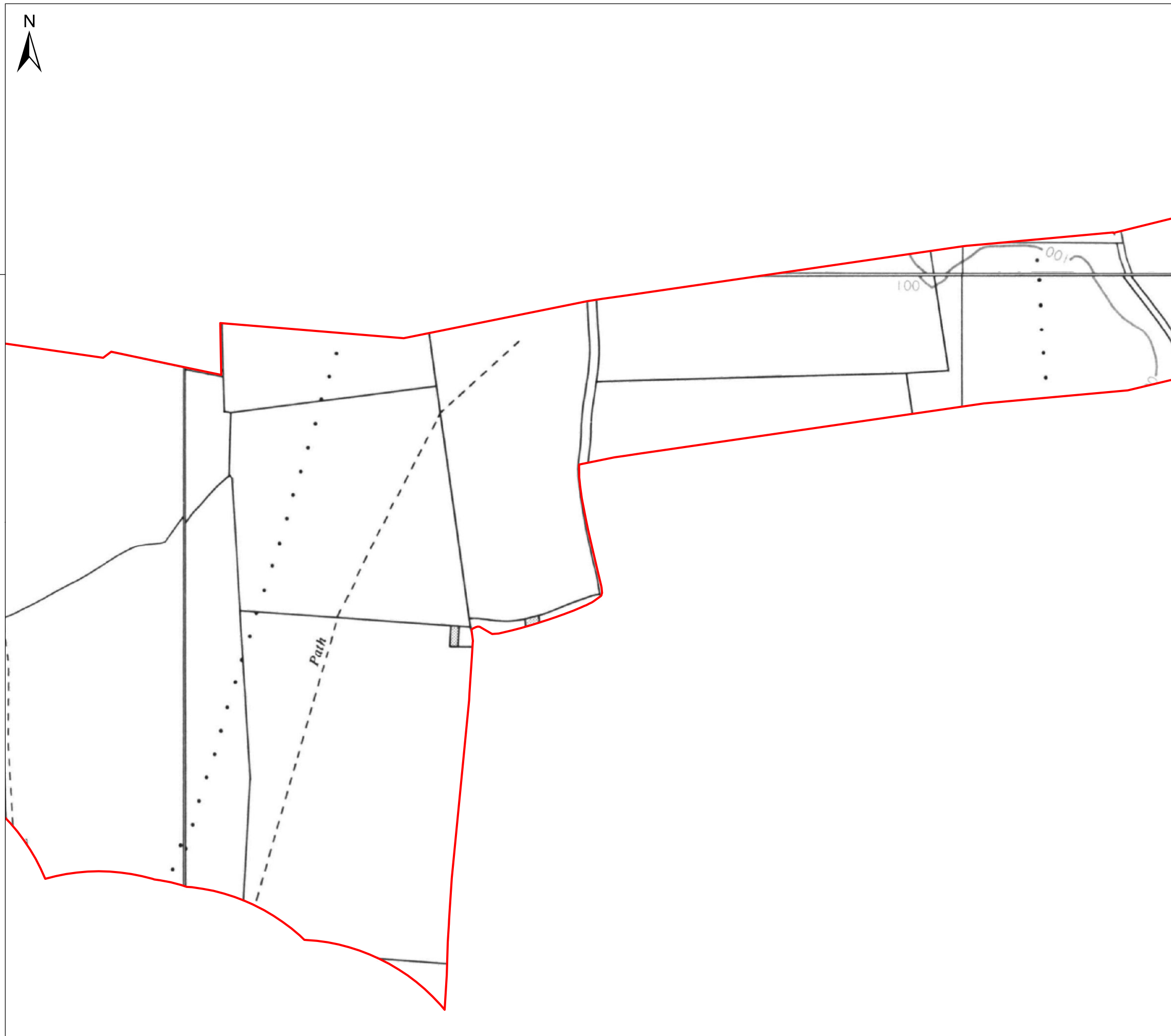
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00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0041	Figure Number Fig. 28
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Scale 1:5,000	Plot Size A3	Datum OSGB36	Projection BNG
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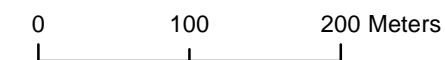


230000



Legend

North Falls Search Area



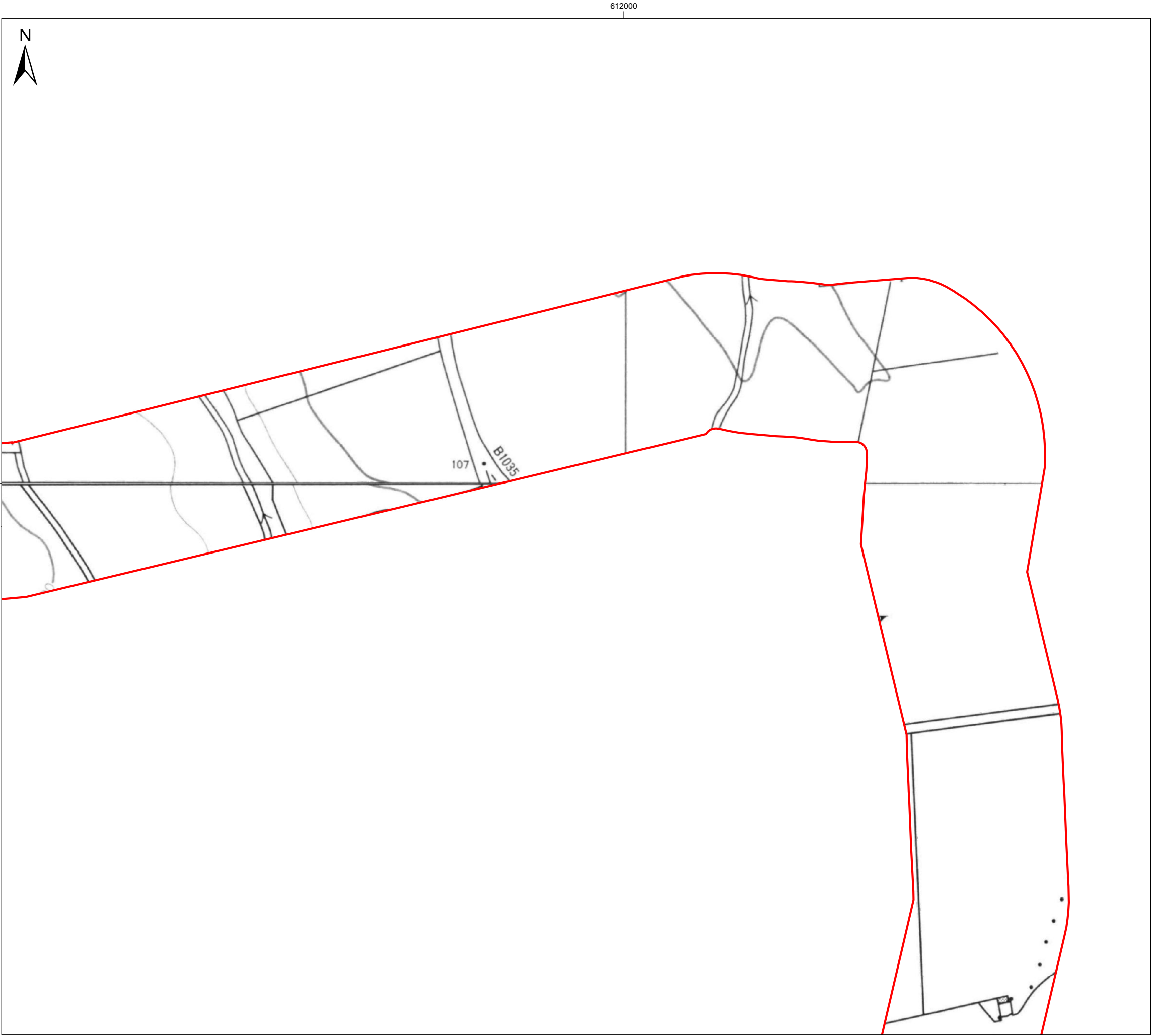
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 Drawing Title
1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 17 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

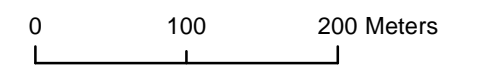
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PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0041	Fig. 28

Scale	Plot Size	Datum	Projection
1:5,000	A3	OSGB36	BNG





Legend
 North Falls Search Area



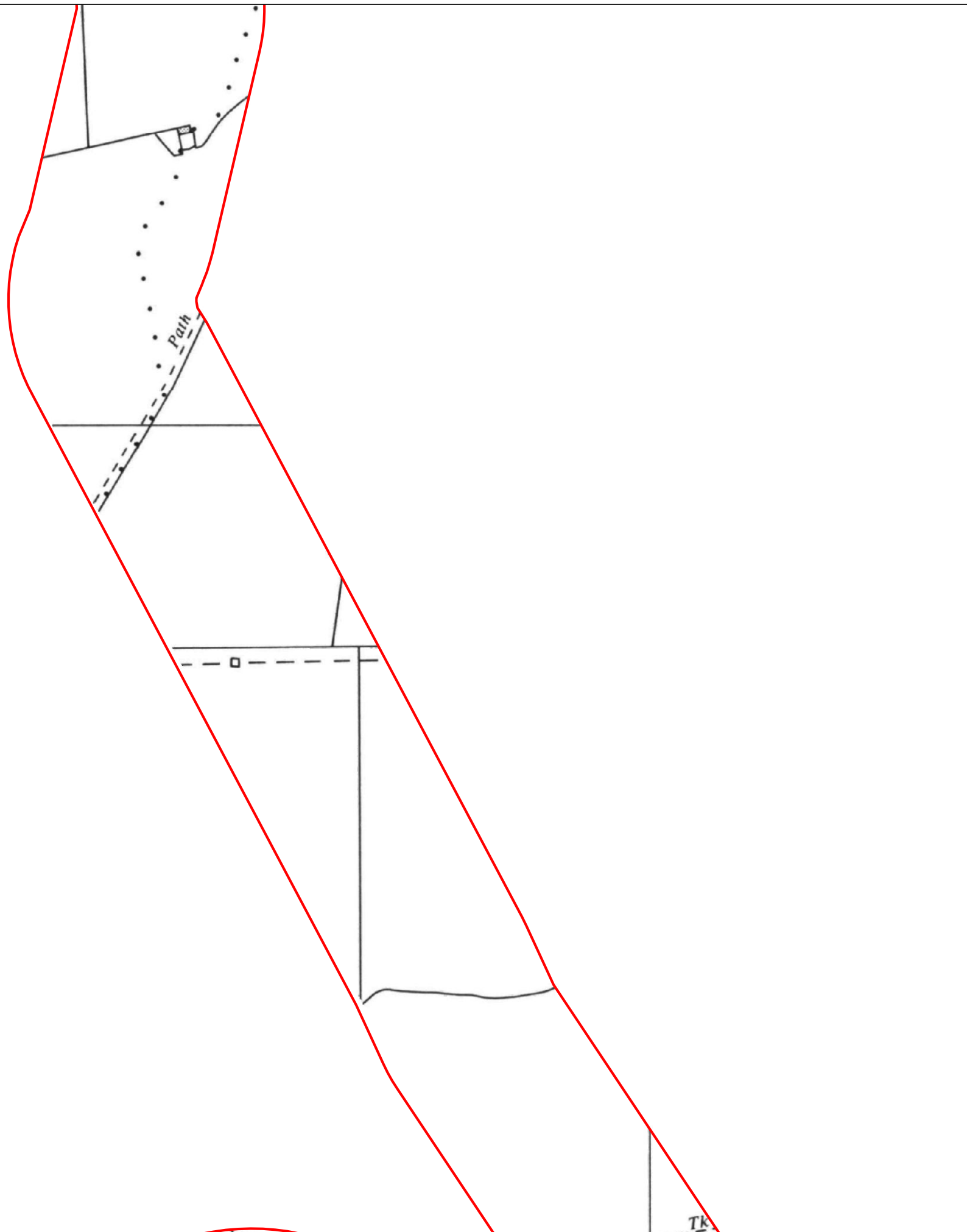
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 Drawing Title
1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 18 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC


Drawing Number: **PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0041** Figure Number: **Fig. 28**

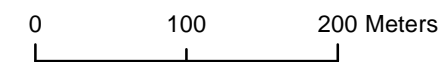
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Legend

 North Falls Search Area



Data Source:

Drawing Title

1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 19 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number	Figure Number
PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0041	Fig. 28

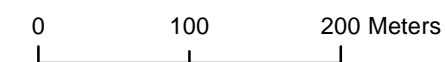
Scale	Plot Size	Datum	Projection
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Legend

North Falls Search Area



Data Source:
 Drawing Title
1966-1967 Ordnance Survey Mapping
Page 20 of 20

Rev	Date	Remarks	Drwn	Chkd
00	22/06/2022	First issue	ASJ	CC

Drawing Number PB9244-APS-ZZ-ON-DR-YE-0041	Figure Number Fig. 28
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Scale 1:5,000	Plot Size A3	Datum OSGB36	Projection BNG
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